

Magnificent New Canadian Building in London

Every one who knows London knows Waterloo bridge, and for the information of those who have never been there, it may be mentioned that it lies about midway between St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament. At the northern end of the bridge and on the eastern side and lying between the embankment and the Strand is Somerset house, and in front of Somerset house, in the very centre of the Strand, is the church of St. Mary le Strand, one of the gems of Sir Christopher Wren's architecture, and further on eastward in centre of street is another of Wren's churches, St. Clement Dane. Less than half a mile further back from the river is the great thoroughfare known as High Holborn, and between this and the Strand, the London County council has opened a magnificent wide street, known as King's Way, which as it approaches the Strand debouches into a semicircular area, the greater part of which is yet unoccupied. The western section of it is built upon, and here are the Gailey theatre and restaurant, fine palatial structures. The eastern section is under option to the Commonwealth of Australia, which proposes to erect a building there as its London headquarters. The part fronting Aldwych will be occupied by what is known as the French group. The buildings of this group will consist of three main blocks and a small one-storyed block. The

Dominion Government Proposes Erection of Fine Building Structure on Strand—Proposed Site is One of the Very Best in the World's Metropolis

come, will be in the very centre of London and hence in the centre of the world. An important feature is that many of the hotels that are well known all over the world, such as the Gailey, the Cecil and Savoy are close to the building, and the Grand, the Metropole, the Victoria, the Charing Cross and Morley's less than a quarter of a mile distant.

The architects for the building are Marshall, McKenzie & Son, who were also the architects for the new Aberdeen university recently opened by

regarding the two-cent a mile rate. The evidence taken shows practically that the same railroad and population conditions exist in Nebraska as in Kansas. The reports of the curves and grades of the Chicago and Northwestern show that Kansas roads would not be at any greater expense in the handling of passengers at two cents a mile than would the Nebraska roads.

Silk Firm in Trouble

Belding, Mich., Aug. 31.—Brinton F. Hall, vice-president and manager of the Belding Paul company, today ad-

the funeral, which will be one of the most imposing held in this city for many years, will be begun today, and it is expected that in addition to the high dignitaries of the church there will be present leaders in the political and civil life of the city.

Alderman in Pro. Ball.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Ernest Diehl, amateur baseball player, Cincinnati councilman, and general all round sportsman, signed a contract and will leave today for Indianapolis, where he will join the Toledo American as-

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Case on Steamer Sierra at Honolulu—San Francisco's Report.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Dr. Walling, health officer, reports that there is no change in the plague situation. No new cases have developed. The board of health has decided to fumigate and sterilize the city and county hospitals immediately.

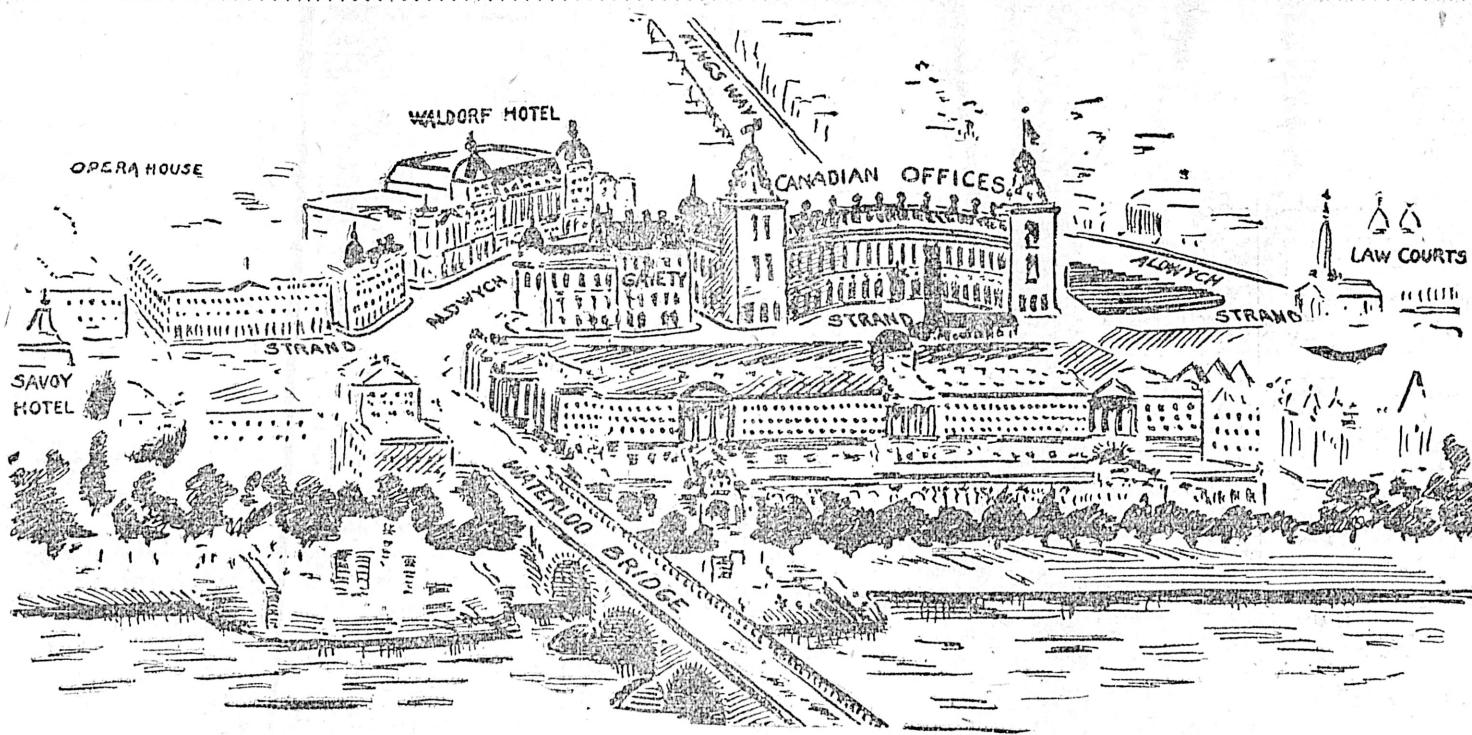
Honolulu, Aug. 31.—A case of plague is reported on the small steamer Sierra, just arrived here, a member of the crew being attacked. The cabin passengers have all been landed. The sailing of the steamer will probably be delayed.

Civilians Trespass.

London, Aug. 31.—The announcement is made at the war department that disciplinary measures will be used, if necessary, to put an end to the use by families of cars chartered by the government for the transportation of troops. It is stated that persons of a non-military character should not be permitted to occupy the cars without authority, and it is considered detrimental to the best interests of the service and a misuse of government transportation.



The Proposed New Canadian Government Building in London, as Planned



Birdseye View of the Proposed Location

centre block will be devoted to the "Building" but also St. Mary's church, which it was thought advisable to include in the drawing, in order to show how beautifully that famous structure will harmonize with that which is to be placed near it.

The proposed Canadian building will have a frontage of 413 feet on the Strand. One striking feature of it will be the handsome towers to be erected at each end; another will be the elaborate iron hammered grilles, which are to be near each end. The building will tower high above Somerset House and will be one of the greatest landmarks of London.

In this building it is proposed that all the various offices of the Canadian government in London, as well as the offices of the provincial governments, shall be grouped. There will be in addition a great hall, in which a permanent exhibition of Canadian products can be maintained, also a noble reception room. The interior design is admirable, special attention having been given to the question of lighting and ventilation, special arrangements having been made with the owners of

the proposed French group to permit of this part of the plan being fully carried out in the rear of the building.

The central character of the location can only be properly appreciated by inspection of a map of London. It may be mentioned that the following important railway stations are within one mile and a half of it, namely: The North Western, the Midland, the Great Northern, the London, Chatham & Dover, the London and South Western, Waterloo, the South Eastern and Charing Cross, all of which are nearer to the proposed offices than to the present Canadian office. A little more than half a mile to the westward is Whitehall, famous for past tragedy and present imperial activity, the distance to the colonial office being less than three-quarters of a mile. The Bank of England is about a mile and a quarter to the east. Such distances as these are nothing in a city like London. The site is surrounded by wide streets and magnificent buildings, and many more of the latter are being erected. In short, the Canadian building, if this is what it is to be,

Lord Strathcona and also of the great new hotel in London, the Waldorf.

SHOCKED KING EDWARD.

Unpleasant Incident in Theatre at Marienthal.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Marienthal reports that the sequel to King Edward's displeasure at the theatrical performance there Thursday evening, when he left the theatre in disgust because of the vulgarity of some of the songs, has been seen in the police court. The manager of the theatre and a woman singer were brought to court and the singer fined for having given an objectionable song which was not on the programme. The manager escaped, as it was shown he was ignorant of the singer's intention to sing such a song.

Two Cents a Mile

Topeka, Aug. 31.—C. F. Bratten, attorney for the state board of railroad commissioners, has returned from Lincoln, Neb., where he took testimony

mitted that that company is financially embarrassed, with \$500,000 in paper outstanding against the concern, but states that the company will get out of the trouble all right.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS

Death of Veteran Dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church

Boston, Aug. 31.—Death came shortly before 9 o'clock last night to the Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of the Boston archdiocese, dean of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church in America, and for a generation or more the spiritual head of that faculty in New England.

The funeral will be held at the cathedral of the Holy Cross next Wednesday. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons will come on from Baltimore and officiate at the solemn pontifical mass of requiem, which will be celebrated in the forenoon. The offices of the dead will be chanted by hundreds of priests on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while the body lies in state at the cathedral. Arrangements for

sociation baseball club, for whom he will play shortstop for the remainder of the season.

John R. Goodrich Dead

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31.—John R. Goodrich, for over 50 years identified with commercial and social life in Milwaukee, and well known throughout the state, died this afternoon aged 80 years. Death was caused from a complication of diseases.

Oil in Kansas

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 31.—A good flow of oil was struck late Friday three miles southwest of the state house at a depth of 643 feet.

Wapella Mill Burned

Wapella, Sask., Aug. 31.—Wapella roller mills were destroyed by fire. A large detached warehouse for storing flour was with great difficulty saved. Loss \$22,000, partly insured.

Iron Range Strike

Eleventh, Minn., Aug. 31.—It is said that the Western Federation of Miners will mass their strength in Eleventh next Monday morning. Eleventh was the storm centre in the strike since it began, and it would seem that the leaders have selected the town as the centre of their endeavor to prolong the struggle.



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Minimum price maximum value. Every man with ambition is critical about his attire—the man of the period must have "style." No need though to pay exorbitant prices for custom work for style. What the fashionable tailor promises you, you can see right here before paying cash. Quality in cloth, correctness in cut, care in tailoring, perfection in finish are all illustrated in our new English Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds for fall and winter wear. Brimful of interest at these close prices. Call in and see if not as we say.

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THE MIKADO BAZAAR

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Victoria, B.C.

DEATH ROLL PLACED AT SEVENTY-FIVE

Summing Up of the Mortality
Results in Quebec Bridge
Disaster

BODIES FRIGHTFULLY MUTILATED

Many Will Never Be Found.—Heavy
Loss Will Fall on Phoenix Bridge
Company.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—Up to a late hour tonight no more bodies were taken out of the debris of the Quebec bridge. At noon the coroner's jury was sworn in and viewed the 13 bodies at the morgue and the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday. This afternoon the jury visited the scene of the accident, also viewing the bodies of Hardy and Croreau, who died near the bridge.

The scene at the morgue was a pathetic one, as the relatives of some of the victims saw the latter for the first time. One of the Indians is minus his head, and his arm is torn off and lies beside him in the coffin. Others had part of their legs completely torn away, and all the 13 bodies are badly mutilated. Fifteen members of the Caughnawaga tribe, including women, arrived in town today and were given leave by the coroner to remove the bodies of their tribesmen. The body of C. A. Meredith, the only American found, was sent to his home in Columbus, Ohio, this evening.

There are still all kinds of rumors as to the number of victims, but according to the official statement on Thursday night 98 men were at work when the bridge went down. Eleven were injured, 15 bodies were taken out of the debris and 60 are still missing. However, the men around the works are of the opinion that others, not at that special work that day, were on the bridge looking at their companions working. The bodies still missing may never be found, as they are probably lying under the mass of steel. There were 18,000 tons of steel in position on Thursday, most of which went down on the rocks and into the river. The official list of missing American and Canadian bridge workers remains the same as sent out last night: 16 Americans; 19 Canadian white men and 24 Indians.

Company's Position

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—M. P. Davis, contractor for the masonry work of the Quebec bridge, which stood well the test of the collapse, expresses the opinion that the Phoenix Bridge company is liable. At the same time he believes the company will resume work without delay. The bridge was to be opened in 1909, at the time of the tercentenary of Quebec city, but it is generally conceded that it will be put back two or three years on account of the accident.

Despatches to the department of railways place the death list at seventy-five.

His excellency the governor-general has received the following cablegram from Sir Wm. McGregor, the governor of Newfoundland: "On behalf of Newfoundland I beg to express sincerest sympathy with Canada in connection with the disaster at the Quebec bridge."

Knew Something Was Wrong

New York, Aug. 31.—Theodore Cooper, of this city, who has been the consulting engineer in charge of the work on the huge cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, which collapsed Thursday evening, feels keenly the accident that cost the lives of 75 workmen. In a statement made to a reporter he reproached himself for not having visited the works in two years, though ill-health has kept him here, and he has tried to obtain his release from the responsibility of the position for that reason. Mr. Cooper also made the statement that on Thursday morning, after his inspection had come to see him and told him that things did not look well for the bridge, he had sent a telegram to the man in charge of the work to get off the bridge and stay off it until it could be examined. Mr. Cooper has not been notified whether or not the news was too late.

"Of course I believed that the work as planned was absolutely safe," Mr. Cooper said, "though dealing with such an old type of work on a higher and more complicated scale now and unexpected problems now and then arise. One cannot prophesy with infallibility about something that is absolutely new. I cannot tell what is coming out of this; maybe we shall learn about things we never knew before."

Mr. Cooper is one of the most distinguished engineers in this country, as well as one of the most experienced. He is 68 years old. He was associated with James B. Eads in constructing the St. Louis bridge over the Mississippi river from 1872 to 1875. He was superintendent of the Delaware bridge works, and has been long considered a bridge expert in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

UNCLE SAM'S EXCHEQUER

Receipts and Expenditures for August an Increase.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The forthcoming monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show an increase in the receipts for August, 1907, of about \$2,215,000, as compared with August, 1906. The expenditures, however, will be shown to have been materially greater, so that the surplus for the present month will be about \$3,451,000, or over \$4,690,000 less than for August last year. The civil and miscellaneous expense will be over \$3,000,000 greater than for the corresponding month last year. The war department expenditures will also be greater by \$2,000,000, and navy expenditures greater by \$2,500,000. The public works items will also show a marked increase. The receipts from customs during the last month show an increase over August, 1906, of \$704,353. Internal revenue increased \$382,265 and miscellaneous increased about \$1,126,007.

Dividends Declared

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Dividends for the current three months have been declared at the following rates per cent. per annum: Bank of England, 12 per cent.; Crown bank, 4 per cent.; Dominion bank, 2 per cent.; Metropolitan bank, 8 per cent.; Traders' bank, 7 per cent.

English Hosiery.

Just to hand at the Bessie, 34 Douglas street, Ladies' Finest Cashmere,

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES Colonial Government Insists on Enforcement of Laws

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 31.—The Newfoundland cabinet held a meeting today to consider the dispatches received from the British secretary of state for the colonies relating to a modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States for the coming fishing season on the west coast. It is stated the Americans have signed an agreement to abandon Sunday fishing and the use of purse seines in Newfoundland waters. They insist, however, upon the right to hire colonial fishermen outside the three mile limit. The colonial cabinet resists this contention and claims the right to enforce the colonial laws, which require the citizens of the colony must obtain a license from the government before they can be employed by foreign fishing vessels within colonial waters. It is considered probable that an agreement for the season will be reached within a few days, the dispute at large to be settled by the Hague tribunal.

FROM VANCOUVER

Burglars Wreck Safe—Case of Accidental Shooting

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—Last night the safe of the Teminal City Rice Mills company, in the east end, was blown up, and its contents, consisting of \$20 in cash and some papers were taken. The safe was shattered to pieces, the door being blown from its hinges and blown across the room, where it lay, crumpled like a piece of paper. The burglars gained an entrance by picking a lock.

A rancher named Funnell while in a down town barroom today was accidentally shot in the shoulder blade and now lies in the hospital in a critical condition. The bartender and a friend were trying an old revolver, when it was discharged accidentally, and the bullet struck Funnell.

MOROCCO SITUATION IS CAUSING ANXIETY

French Commander Instructed to Push Campaign Against Tribesmen

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Paris, Aug. 31.—The French government today telegraphed instructions to General Drude, authorizing him to pursue a vigorous and relentless campaign against the warring tribesmen in the Casablanca region, and specifically permitting him to make a two days' march into the interior. He is told, however, not to make any campaign in the nature of an expedition. The government's idea is to grant General Drude enough freedom to bring the irritating situation quietly to a decisive finish, punishing and finishing once for all the authors of the massacre of Europeans at Casablanca, as well as the attacking tribesmen. Vice Admiral Philibert, in a telegram dated August 30, reports that the coast cities are calm. He also reports that the number of Moors near Casablanca totals 6,000. The war department will send two balloons to Casablanca.

A despatch to the Matin from Tangier says the situation in Morocco is growing more alarming. The foreign delegations have made an announcement of places of refuge for Europeans in case of danger. Numbers of cut-throats are appearing in and around the city. A courier from Fez, the correspondent adds, stated that tribesmen have attacked and utterly routed the troops under Cald. Abel Kader, near Fez. The Matin's Casablanca correspondent says that Wednesday's attack obviously was directed by a person thoroughly conversant with the methods of modern warfare. The correspondent adds that the natives made a splendid charge, and that only the shells from the Gloire broke it. The newspaper correspondents had a narrow escape from capture. One of them had his mule killed. The correspondent also says that an Arab fugitive has come into Casablanca, bringing Mulai Hatig's letter, in which he requests the tribesmen to make no further attack on the Frenchmen, saying that he hopes to arrive Friday, when: "I will confer with the French, and if good comes from it, it will be for all; if not, I will join my forces with you and lead you."

Tangier, Aug. 31.—The French cruiser Duchayla has arrived here from El Arash with refugees from Fez.

Washington, Aug. 31.—With a sense of relief, the state department learned today from American Minister Gummer that the foreigners at Fez, the Moorish capital, are in safety. They are believed to be somewhat isolated among the natives.

They are believed to be somewhat isolated among the natives. There are not a few native Americans. Today a message came from Mr. Gummere stating that all the refugees have arrived at Tangier and that everything had been quiet during the journey down to the coast. Two of the American missionaries, however, refused to go in the caravan, and were left in the town of Safra.

Tangier, Aug. 31.—It is reported that the Sultan Abdal Azaz intends leaving Fez immediately for Rabat to confront his brother, Mulai Hatig, who has been proclaimed sultan by several of the Moorish tribes.

Madrid, Aug. 31.—The Epoch published an inspired article condoning the new spurs which urge Spain to withdraw from the Moroccon campaign.

On the ground that Spain's insufficient naval and military forces will not permit her to play a role like that of France. The Epoch points out that even the dethronement of the Moroccan sultan would not release Spain from her duty toward Morocco.

Steamship Rates Reduced

New York, Aug. 31.—The International Mercantile Marine company announced today a reduction in outward bound first cabin minimum rates of the White Star and American Lines. Rates on the White Star liner Oceanic have been reduced from \$105 to \$82.50, on the Majestic from \$90 to \$65.50. On the four American lines ships the rate has been reduced from \$90 to \$67.50.

Convenient for Travelers.

New York, Aug. 31.—The new system of customs declarations was inaugurated today on the arrival of the American line steamer New York, and pronounced a success. Instead of having the passengers make their declarations to the score of more deputy collectors, who boarded the ship in the lower bay, the passenger on the New York gave their statements, as they are now called, to the purser before the ship reached port. The purser in turn gave the statements to one deputy collector on reaching quarantine. Under the new system the passengers are not compelled to sit in the saloon and make out their statements while coming up the bay.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA SIGN CONVENTION

Interests of Two Powers in Nearer East Placed on New Basis

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE DEFINED

Terms of Agreement Particularly Apply to Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The Anglo-Russian convention was signed this afternoon. It regulates the respective interests of the two powers in Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia. While the foreign office here, acting in concert with the British embassy, refrains from giving any details of the treaty at present, it is learned that the most important feature consists of a clause opening the south of Persia to the enterprise of British subjects and the north of Persia to the enterprise of Russian subjects, thus abolishing the restrictions which hitherto have been enforced. Foreign Minister Tsvolsky will leave St. Petersburg for Germany tomorrow.

AN AGREABLE SETTLEMENT

London, Aug. 31.—The formal conclusion of the Anglo-Russian convention, which has been long awaited, is welcomed in Great Britain as putting an end to the misunderstandings and ill-feeling between the two powers, particularly in respect to the Near East. It is also welcomed as removing the fears of many Englishmen that sooner or later Russian commerce would advance to the southward and threaten the Indian empire.

The terms of the convention will not be divulged until foreign governments are fully acquainted therewith, but the contents of the agreement have been known for months past. The convention particularly denotes the line of action which Britain and Russia will follow in Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan. In Persia the spheres of influence are definitely fixed. Russia maintains her position in the north and Great Britain in the south of that country. Great Britain is thus relieved of anxiety that Russia is scheming to secure a portion of the Persian Gulf. When Lord Lansdowne was Foreign Secretary, no one declared that any attempt on the part of Russia to do this would mean war.

The other governments interested in Persia have been assured that the convention does not threaten the integrity of the country, and does not interfere with the vested interests of anyone. For this reason the question of the Baghdad railroad is left to future negotiations between the powers, including Germany and France. The convention is understood to guarantee the maintenance of the present position of Afghanistan and Tibet, each power agreeing not to endeavor to secure any advantages in this field that might redound to the advantage of the other.

MILITARY AIRSHIPS

British and German Experiments Promise Success

Aldershot, Eng., Aug. 31.—At least one military secret is well kept in England. It is now learned for the first time that for the past two years the construction of a military airship has been in progress here, and it is probable that within the next month Aldershot will see the first of the British aerial fleet floating over the parade grounds. It is believed that the new airship will approach the type of Le Petrie, the French military balloon. It will be named after King Edward, who recently inspected it.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The Parseval airship made another successful flight over Berlin at a late hour this evening. State Secretary Von Hollmann was a passenger. The airship maneuvered for an hour and attained a considerable speed against the wind. This was Herr Von Hollmann's first trip in a balloon. When he landed he expressed himself as delighted with his trip and the facility with which the balloon responded to the will of its navigators. He said he felt absolutely safe and secure while in the air.

Applying for Divorce

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—W. L. White, a farmer of Tecumseh, in the county of Simeon, is seeking divorce from his wife, Elizabeth White, now of the city of Guelph.

Drowned Himself

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 31.—Joe Carpenter, aged 70, for two years an inmate of the House of Refuge, committed suicide by drowning in the Thames today.

Mr. Schwab's Offer.

New York, Aug. 31.—Charles M. Schwab has announced that he will give the Pennsylvania State college a \$1,000,000 industrial school.

Seek Incorporation

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Notice is given that application will be made to parliament next session to incorporate the Rutherford Catholic mission of the Order of St. Aloysius, the great order in Canada for religious, educational and benevolent purposes. The headquarters of this order are at Edmonton.

Against Theatre Trust.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 31.—Proceedings were entered in the common pleas court No. 4 today by Harris Davis of the Harry Davis enterprises against Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical proprietors, and M. Stoltz, their Pittsburgh representative, asking for an injunction restraining them from conducting performances at the Duquesne theatre, located on Pennsylvania avenue, this city. The hearing will be held Monday.

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FISH

Halibut, per lb.....8c to 10s
Codfish, per lb.....6c to 8c
Flounder, per lb.....6c to 8c
Salmon, per lb.....8c to 10s
Shrimps, per lb.....25c to 30s

LOCAL FRUITS

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School Watches: School Days will soon be Again Commencing

There are few more pleasing events in the life of the average school boy or girl than the arrival of the first watch—"a real watch that keeps good time."

The cost of such a watch is no longer the serious barrier it once was. We can now give you something real choice in sterling silver, gunmetal or nickel silver from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

A good timepiece and a good gift. Try mail ordering.

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We have THREE HOTELS FOR SALE—Apply for particulars.

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A SNAP—A good buy in a corner LOT and BUILDING, behind C. P. R. hotel. For a few days. Easy terms \$5,500

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RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PROCRASTINATION

is worse than vacillation—much worse. You "let it slide" a while longer, then you'll be sorry. You quite decided to call at our office last week—yet have so far neglected to do so—possibly to our loss—certainly to your own. Now, we don't know where to find you—you do know where to find us. Don't be formal—drop in any time. You'll find it worth while. And don't forget, "Tomorrow never comes."

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Mr. Tolmie at Work.

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 31.—R. F. Tolmie, deputy minister of mines, arrived from Trail Tuesday. He went to Kaslo Wednesday, returning to Nelson at night, and left for East Kootenay Thursday morning. Mr. Tolmie says there is certainly a shortage of coke at Granby and Trail. Beyond that he has no statement to make. He is here to gather information and reports to the provincial executive council, by whom alone action can be taken.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made after for piles, and its properties are usually prevalent at this season, and a bottle of Champholene in your home may save much suffering if not a life. For sale by all druggists.

Relieve Your Mind.

It is always a relief to be prepared for an emergency. Colic, diarrhoea, and enteritis are usually prevalent at this season, and a bottle of Champholene in your home may save much suffering if not a life. For sale by all druggists.

MAY END THE TROUBLE OVER QUEEN'S AVENUE

Resolution Will Come Before Council on Tuesday Night

Should the resolution which Alderman Hanna will move at the council meeting on Tuesday night be adopted by that body a longstanding and troublesome dispute will be brought to an end and an amicable settlement arrived at. The matter refers to the final disposition of the waterfront lot at the end of Queen's avenue. For a long time the question of the ownership of the property has been in dispute. The city claimed that the lot being the site of a thoroughfare running down to the water rightfully belonged to the corporation, while the Taylor Mill company, in the face of the city's claim, applied to the Dominion government for the right to store lumber thereon and for other purposes. The resulting negotiations were carried over a considerable period, but finally the federal authorities allowed the city's claim, and the lot was handed over to the city on the understanding that a lease of it should be granted to the Taylor Mill company, but no sooner was this done than objection was taken by the Lemon & Gonnason Co., whose premises adjoined the property, to which they claimed they had an equal right with the Taylor Mill company.

Title to the lot was obtained some time ago by the city and Alderman Hanna's resolution will ask that the city solicitors be instructed to prepare a joint lease of the waterfront lot on Government street at the terminus of Queen's avenue, Rock Bay, for execution by the Taylor Mill company and the Lemon & Gonnason Co., in accordance with the understanding between the corporation and the two companies. Should this resolution carry all interests will be satisfied.

Another matter which the council will be called upon to consider is the request of the Oak Bay council, through Reeve Oliver, that the city sell to the latter municipality two acres of the present site of the Old Men's Home. The matter was brought up at the council meeting held on Thursday night last, when Mayor Morley informed the council of the request of the Oak Bay council for the land for the purpose of the erection of municipal buildings. Mayor Morley then pressed for immediate consideration of the matter, but the aldermen thought it better to lay the matter over for a few days until the value of the property was ascertained and the Oak Bay council made a formal offer.

It is expected that the fire warden's will report on the progress made towards the amalgamation of the fire prevention and explosive by-laws. At the last meeting of the fire warden's held Thursday evening, the many phases of the question were fully gone into. The amalgamation has given the wardens food for much thought, as the two by-laws overlapped in many important particulars, and it was difficult to reconcile the two measures. The streets, sewers and bridges committee will report on the progress of the works under its direction and the council will deal with the usual number of street improvement work dealt with by the committee. Another matter which has been under advisement by the committee is that of public lay-
at-
ories. At last Monday's council meeting Sanitary Inspector Wilson brought up the question, which was referred to the committee.

The application of Peter Levell for permission to build a large structure to contain 26 cabins under one roof will also come up again for consideration. Mr. Levell appeared before the council last Monday night to protest against the action of Building Inspector Northcott, who had refused to grant a permit covering the proposed building on the ground that such a structure on Chatham street, where it was proposed to erect it, was undesirable and would be a decided detriment to that locality. The matter was laid over for a week in order that any property owners in that locality might an opportunity, if they so desired, of protesting against Mr. Levell being allowed to proceed with the erection of the building.

CHANGES ARE TO BE MADE WITHOUT DELAY

Work Is to Commence at Once at Tranquille Sanatorium

Dr. Fagan provincial health officer has received the plans for the proposed changes in the present building in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society's station at Tranquille. The plans provide for wide verandahs surrounding the building for enlarging the windows and for generally ventilating the structure. The building will be ready to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five patients within six weeks.

Dr. Fagan will go up to Tranquille this week and proposes taking three weeks' vacation there. He will superintend the thorough disinfection of the place and will also install the meteorological instruments in various portions of the range purchased in order that by observations throughout the winter the most suitable locality for the site of the permanent building may be established.

Dr. Fagan wishes to convey his thanks to the public and to those giving the concert at the Gorge on Friday night for the \$52.28 cents realized.

The three cents were perfectly acceptable for the society will take anything it can get. They can use from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

Dr. Fagan points out that those going to the sanitarium are not giving to charity. They are merely spending money to protect themselves. If they do not contribute they are accepting charity from the public. He is sorry that so few have realized this and trusts that the contributions will increase.

Relieve Your Mind.

It is always a relief to be prepared for an emergency. Colic, diarrhoea, and enteritis are usually prevalent at this season, and a bottle of Champholene in your home may save much suffering if not a life. For sale by all druggists.

CLERGYMAN PREACHED MORE THAN THE GOSPEL

Scotch Immigrants Claim That Preacher Victimized Them in the Old Country

A clergyman in Scotland, who has been preaching more than the gospel to his flock and to whomsoever he could victimize, will shortly be unmasked by the provincial government through the agent-general's office.

Such is the announcement of Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, to whom representations have been made by a number of residents of Nelson, B.C.

The clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Brooks, habitat Glasgow. Through the "Emigration, Tourist and Colonization Society" of that city he has successfully deceived a party of Scots, not as canny as the traditional citizen of that nation.

A party of ten recently arrived in Nelson, B.C., an disecting the office of a gentleman named Hammond, manager of the Kootenay Orchard association, they demanded work in orchards at \$3 a day. They also wanted their board and stipulated that the orchards in which they should be placed, be not further than the distance of forty miles from Nelson.

Mr. Hammond was aghast at the modesty of their request. He was unable to grant it and the ten Scots were exceedingly wrath.

Representing that his society was the agent of Mr. Hammond, whom Mr. Brooks had met casually when on a recent visit to England, the reverend gentleman had exacted a deposit from the would-be immigrants. The deposits were alleged to be payments on fruit lands. Mr. Brooks promised that they would be met on their arrival by the owner of these fruit lands, boarded and fed free of charge and given employment at the rate of \$3 per day for such time as they chose to work. The orchards where they would be placed, Mr. Brooks further specified, would be within forty miles of the city of Nelson.

Four more parties were to follow shortly.

A Warning to Mothers

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipiency and all danger avoided. Sold by all druggists.

MUSIC AND DRAMA Pantages Theatre.

For a programme comprising comedy, novelty and versatility the one for this week is perhaps the most complete and well-balanced that has been produced since the opening of this theatre. All the artists who have been engaged are performers of reputation and ability, and will, no doubt, score a big success. Irene Lee and the "Kandy Kid" is an English act from London, and something worth seeing. Harry La Vois, known as the "Dialectic King," is a clever entertainer. The Tokyo Troupe of Japanese are truly wonderful. Rivers and Rochester, the original Australian sketch artists, carry their own scenery and introduce an act entirely new. Harry Lee, the Hebrew impersonator, as the "Street Car Conductor," is something especially good. Tommy LaRose will sing a new song with illustrations, and the Pantagescope, producing the latest motion pictures, will make up a bill that it is hoped will please everybody.

Resigns From Teaching Staff

Miss Pope, teacher at the north ward school, has asked to be released from her engagement with the school board, as she wishes to give up public school teaching. She asks that her resignation take effect at the end of September. The university classes first and second years, at Victoria college, will assemble on Tuesday.

Go to the Beehive

84 Douglas St., for all the best English hosiery, and save money; very strong for children, 20c up; ladies' fine cashmere, 3 pair \$1.00; newest styles in Golf Blouses, best quality wool, just to hand.

Answered Many Alarms

During August a total of forty-seven alarms were responded to by the fire brigade, a number which almost establishes a record and indicates that with the growth of the city the work of the brigade has materially increased. The great majority of the alarms resulted from grass and roof fires, the natural consequence of the protracted dry spell. Yesterday four alarms were answered. At 8:35 a.m. a bush fire on the Dallas road, at the end of Carr street, called out the brigade and shortly after 1 o'clock another run was made as a result of a grass fire near the corner of Menzies street and Dallas road. At 6:40 p.m. there was another grass fire at Spring ridge. In the evening at 9:40 a false alarm was rung in from the corner of Quadra and Humboldt streets. The appearance of the brigade on the streets attracted a large crowd whose curiosity was unsatisfied as no signs of a blaze could be discovered by the firemen.

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CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-wear

BATH ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS

EXCELLENT NEW GOODS, just arrived, ready to ward off Autumnal chills and give the zest of comfort to Fall weather. New shapes, new designs, but at the old low prices.

FANCY FLANNELETTE GOWNS and ROBES, in very pretty striped and figured designs, fitted with large collars, prevailing colors are blue, pink, mauve, and cardinal, at each \$1.75

HEAVY FLEECE FLANNELETTE ROBES and GOWNS, with large collars, lace trimmed, and surplice sleeves, trimmed with two rows of lace, in self colors and very artistic figured designs, all fashionable colors, at each \$2.50

EIDERDOWN ROBES and GOWNS, a combination of luxury, comfort, and necessity, in navy and sky blue, mauve and other popular shades, trimmed with silk pipe-cord, at, each \$9.00

CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS and ROBES, in cardinal, mauve, black and brown, with fashionable lace trimming and three-quarter sleeves, at each \$8.25

EXTRA SPECIAL CASHMERE GOWNS, in black, reseda and blue, charmingly finished with lace yokes, short sleeves and knife pleating, something very chic, at each \$13.50

FALL COATS

WE ARE SHOWING a very nice selection of new fall coats, in bold checks, small checks, shadow plaids, and other fashionable textures, in TIGHT, SEMI and LOOSE-FITTING styles, three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, at prices ranging from \$9, \$10, \$15, up to \$27.50

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

Tomorrow being Labor Day, the Colonist will be issued in the morning, but not on Tuesday.

A CANADIAN BUILDING

Through the courtesy of Mr. Turner, Agent-General, the Colonist is able this morning to give its readers a description with illustrations of a palatial structure, which it is proposed to erect in the heart of London in the hope that it may be occupied by the Canadian High Commissioner and the representatives of the several provinces. As will be seen from the plan and the accompanying descriptive matter the location of the proposed building is exceedingly convenient for its intended use. One advantage of the project is that it will concentrate all the Canadian offices in one place, whereas they are now scattered over a large area. The effect of massing the representatives of the Dominion and the Provinces under one roof, and in a structure of imposing proportions and great architectural beauty, can hardly be exaggerated. There never was anything like it before, and it would remain almost unique, the only comparison possible being with the proposed Australian building, which it would surpass in situation and magnificence. In addition to the offices, the building would contain a great hall wherein could be maintained a Canadian exhibit of broad and comprehensive lines.

At present Canada is fortunate in being represented in London by a gentleman of great wealth, reputation and liberality. It is hardly possible that when he vacates the position, a successor can be discovered in whom these qualities will be so conspicuously combined. Few men of the wealth of Lord Strathcona would be willing to burden themselves with the discharge of official duties, which at times must be quite onerous. It is really necessary to provide at an early date against such a contingency as the resignation of the present High Commissioner, and we can think of no better way of doing so than by arranging that his successor shall have his offices in such a location and upon such a scale and would of themselves attract attention. So far as the provinces are concerned, it is highly desirable that the offices of each of them, as are represented, or may hereafter be represented in London, should be in close touch with the High Commissioner's office, and with each other. The reasons for this are too obvious to require particularization. It must be admitted that the occupation of such an edifice in such a location would cost more than is at present expended by the respective governments in office-rent, but there would be some minor savings to be offset against this increase, which would reduce it somewhat.

Mr. Turner has been entrusted with the task of bringing this matter to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial governments. We have reasons to hope that his representations will be favorably received. The provinces now maintaining Agents-General in London are British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Hitherto Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have felt that Lord Strathcona adequately represented their interests, which was in the sense true, but who can hardly be true of any one else who may be called upon to fill the position. The same may be said of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prince Edward's Island will perhaps not think it expedient to have a salaried Agent-General with a suite of offices.

The Colonist invites the attention of its contemporaries throughout the Dominion to the above project.

THE REGISTRY OFFICE.

The Colonist is pleased to be able to say that the Attorney-General proposes to make a personal investigation of the condition of business in the Victoria Registry Office, with the view of applying such a remedy as may be found necessary. This information will be received with satisfaction by all persons, who have any business to transact at that office. In making this observation it must be understood that not the slightest reflection is being cast upon the Registrar-General or the members of his staff. A more obliging and painstaking set of officials it would be difficult to find. There is a question, however, if the system in force, not only in the Victoria office, but in all others, is fully adapted to the growing demands of business. Probably no radical change may be found necessary, but it may be that the Attorney-General will be able to discover some way by which the duties of the Registrar-General can be lightened without impairing his invaluable supervi-

sion of all the work of the office. The Attorney-General will also look into the condition of business in all the other registry offices in the province.

It is also Mr. Bowser's intention to investigate very thoroughly the condition of all the provincial gaols. So far as the Colonist is aware, these institutions are well managed, but it must be obvious to every one that with the lapse of time and an increasing population, there may be some particularities in which improvements, and possibly reforms, in connection with the gaols have become necessary. At any rate, it is a long time since a systematic official investigation of the gaols has been made, and the Attorney-General is acting wisely in undertaking one.

A HINT FOR THE PARK BOARD.

In the Kew Gardens, London, the trees and shrubs are labelled not only with their own names, but also those of the countries to which they are native. As a result the London children are being educated along a line, which is not open to Victoria young people.

Mr. J. H. Turner relates that one day, as he was walking through the Gardens, he heard a little boy ask his father if he knew where a certain tree, which he pointed out, came from, and on the father replying in the negative, the lad told him that it came from British Columbia, and was a Douglas Fir. How many public school lads in British Columbia could go out into our forests and pick out a Douglas Fir, a Spruce and a Hemlock. It is a very usual thing to hear grown-up men ask the name of such a common and conspicuous tree as the Cedar. Four men were driving through a forest not long ago, and only one of them knew a Spruce tree when he saw it. How many Colonist readers are sure that they could tell a Hemlock tree if they saw one? As a matter of fact the ignorance of Canadians generally concerning the trees of their country is profound.

We are surprised to learn that the British war department finds it necessary to place contracts for army horses with United States firms. The protest of the English manufacturers at this arrangement seems a most proper proceeding.

There will be great disappointment in New Brunswick because the Railway Department has gone to Ontario. Mr. Pugsley can probably carry John, but if Mr. W. H. Thorne should oppose him, the chances would be the other way.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is pursuing its customary enterprising policy in attempting to keep pace with the remarkably rapid development of the Canadian West. The double-tracking of that portion of the line lying between Winnipeg and the Lake cities, will materially assist in relieving the freight congestion, which, in the past, has proved a very serious problem.

Cupid can easily outdo the Hague conference as a peacemaker; so it is a reassuring piece of news which the cable brings us when it tells us that a marriage is to be arranged between Princess Victoria, the only daughter of Emperor William, and Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry of Battenberg. A matrimonial alliance of this sort ought to have a softening influence upon the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

We note with great interest and pleasure the announcement that the furniture and equipment of the Empress Hotel are to be on a scale of sumptuousness surpassing that of any other great hotel in the Dominion. Some unfortunate circumstances have retarded the opening of the hotel, and we hope the municipal authorities will assist the Company in every way possible, so as to expedite the process of completing the building and grounds.

Charles Digby, a veteran of the Crimean war, has just died at New Westminster at a ripe age. We are told that he participated in all the battles of the Crimea, including Balaclava, and the capture of the Redan at Sebastopol. It is not pleasant to hear of such heroes passing away in such comparative obscurity. The few remaining members of the gallant force who assisted in writing a glorious page in British history, ought, in some fashion, to stand apart from the multitude of the present day.

Secretary Smart of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, who just returned from a provincial tour, says all indications point to a record attendance at the approaching Fall Fair in this city. This is most gratifying. Now that the success of the event would seem to be assured, we trust that the estimable members of the W. C. T. U. and the Local Council of Women will reverse their decision not to mention their popular "rest tents." The absence of these very necessary adjuncts to the accommodation of visitors at the Fair would be regrettable.

Referring again to the lack of sewerage along the Esquimalt Road, the Colonist may say that it is informed that there are only three ways in which the admitted nuisance can be remedied. One is for the district to become a Municipality; a second is for it to be incorporated for sewer and water purposes; the third is for prosecutions to be instituted against persons who permit sewage to flow into open drains. The Colonist is not going to express a preference, but it hopes that if the last named expedient is adopted the first prosecution will be against some one of the more prominent offenders.

Judging from the brief telegraphic reports, Mr. Borden is being received with enthusiasm at all points in his continental tour. On Friday he addressed a very large meeting at Three Rivers, Quebec. It is estimated that five thousand people were present. This is very welcome news to his host of friends and sympathizers throughout the country, and is calculated to give the Liberal government an uneasy quarter of an hour. He speculates on the outcome of the approaching Federal elections.

or they stay on their own side of the line or come to Canada, but why should we be afraid of them, because some people regard them as commercial competitors or foreign foes, and others look upon them as mercantile marauders? The more pulp and paper mills in Canada the better for the people at large and the general prosperity of the country.

I am beginning to look as if loss of life at the Quebec bridge accident might have been prevented.

If your slumbers this morning are disturbed by the distant rattle of musketry do not be unduly alarmed. The hunting season has opened.

Congratulations to Sergt. Richardson, of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, on his splendid showing at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa.

The Colonist is very glad to note that the experiment of the propagation of Eastern oysters at Esquimalt has proved successful. The birth of an important new Island industry is thus recorded.

Not the least of British Columbia's assets is its ability to satisfy the ambitions of the big game hunters of the world. We hope Lord Vivian's chase for a grizzly may prove successful.

The residents of Alberni district do not, apparently, require to be taught any lessons in enterprise. Their placing on view in Victoria a fruit exhibit is a wise and commendable move.

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Signs are not wanting that the Canadian electorate is imbued with an awakening impulse as to the necessity of taking an increased interest in the conduct of the public affairs of the country.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Japan Waits and Thinks

The indications are plain that the United States government has a serious problem to deal with in regard to Japanese immigration. It is a problem which is looming up before all the countries washed by the Pacific, except the Asiatic countries; only it is so happening that the United States will have to deal with its first. A special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has been studying the situation in Japan, says: "The Japanese government is looking up before all the countries washed by the Pacific, except the Asiatic countries; only it is so happening that the United States will have to deal with its first. A special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has been studying the situation in Japan, says: "The Japanese press is the crux of their grievance against the United States; it has nothing to do with the Canadian government, which is not one state in the union; it is not a local question, but one that has to do with the Washington government. It is simply that the United States admits immigrants from Europe and refuses admission to those from Japan. During the long course of the discussion that has taken place between the two governments, both sides have kept this main issue in the background, but it is forcing itself to the front. This discrimination is regarded by the Japanese as not only an aspersion upon their nationality, and the right of self-government, but also upon the right of the United States to be the most favored nation clause of the treaty between Japan and the United States, by which the latter guarantees to Japanese subjects treatment not inferior to that accorded to the subjects of any other country."

The Evelyn Day correspondent, writing from the capital of Japan, says that if the authorities there can succeed in keeping things smooth until such time as the Washington government is able to make its immigration regulations less openly discriminatory, the Japanese will doubtless give way to a normal and healthy relation between the two countries. This pleasing prospect, however, he proceeds to dispel by pointing out that in Japan there are doubts. It is pretty well understood here that American immigration laws are not likely to become less restrictive in the near future; and this means that the Japanese authorities must devise some arrangement necessary to the maintenance of its civilization and independence as a nation.

It would appear that the people of Japan are now beginning to wake up to the gravity of asking for the removal of a discriminating law. The United States, however, is not openly making any arrangement with Japan, and little more than equal treatment for Japanese and Europeans, the present differences will doubtless give way to a normal and healthy relation between the two countries.

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For Japan has proceeded in the traditional Japanese manner of handing differences with other nations. She suggests indirectly the causes of her grievances and does not openly make her demands. Officially she puts forward Japan's intentions of the United States. But this attitude cannot be kept up indefinitely without action by the United States, of which there appears to be little or no likelihood. The problem, as has already been said, is one which others have solved, including our own—Winnipeg Free Press.

Monkeys of Them

King Edward's personally conducted peace conferences with Emperor Francis Joseph and Kaiser Wilhelm made the pretensions of the Hague look like a collection of cluttered monkeys quarrelling over the division of a pile of oranges, while the theorists talk Britain's Sovereign is acting—Ottawa Free Press.

Wholesome Advice

A royal commission which is enquiring into the beef business in the west does not seem to know what to do with a Winnipeg editor who printed some criticism of its doings. Considering what is happening in the country, this editor might do best by leaving the prairie alone. When men are discharging a public duty the public will judge them by their efficiency, not by what carpers say, and it is the public's judgment they need to look for—Montreal Gazette.

"Run Out" of Good Men

A notable feature of the political situation is that presented by the discussions of candidates for the Cabinet offices rendered vacant by the resignation and the withdrawal from the country of the two Ministers charged with immorality. For neither of the positions is a man of national reputation and of commanding ability named. The politicians in Parliament who are competing for the offices are back-benchers and are no better than the men whose shoes they wish to fill. The outside politicians who desire to supplant the insiders are of the average party type, and are simply seeking office for office sake. No man of notable attainments is suggested, and no demands of pettiness, and no one demands office that he may carry into operation some worthy policy, or undertake the much-needed reform of the party—Wall and Empire.

Larger Capacity Wanted

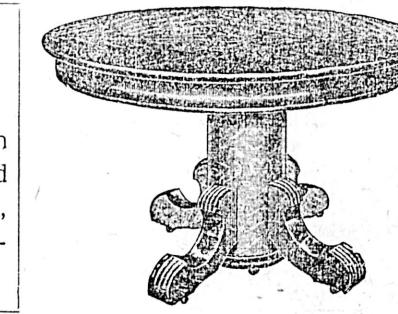
The larger ore of southern British Columbia must be mined and smelted on a large scale in order to secure the best and most profitable results. The Dominion Copper company, recognizing this fact, has determined to increase the capacity of its smelter plant from 1,200 tons a day to 3,000 tons. The company is controlled by ex-U. S. Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake City. The largest of the smelters at the moment is the Deadwood camp, one of the largest in the continent. The company has ample capital with which to put its plans into effect, no matter how ambitious they may be. They own four valuable mines in the Phoenix camp and one in the Deadwood camp, one of their mines in the Deadwood camp has been developed and it is stated that it is capable of producing 1,000 tons of ore a day. The large smelting plants of the Consolidated Mining company, the Granby company, the B. C. Copper company, and the Dominion company, and the enlargements and improvements which are being made show the great possibilities in the production of ore. The plant of the Consolidated company can put through over 2,000 tons of ore a day, the Granby company 3,000, the Dominion Copper company 1,200 tons and the B. C. Copper company 400 tons a day, or a total of 4,600 tons a day. It is certain that in the next four or five years the smelting capacity will have been doubled. As a matter of fact, the smelting capacity has not nearly kept pace with the producing capabilities of the mines. This being the case and as the situation demands an increase in the ability of smelters to handle ore, that increase is just as certain to be made as it is that the night will follow the day.—Rossland Miner.

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HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS VICTORIA B.C.

A Gigantic Furniture Sale

OUR September, October, November and December Furniture Sale this year will excel any ever recorded. We are equipped with larger stocks, nicer goods, and only one price all the year round, no high prices cut down, but the down price all the time. That is the way we build up the confidence of the people. The lowest price possible commensurate with goods of the first quality is our motto. We would be asleep indeed to our advantages if we did not own our goods at the best prices. World-over manufacturers yield their lowest costs and best bargains, not by sentiment or favor, but to buyers who can talk quantity and pay cash. Before deciding on your housefurnishings see what we have to offer. It will be mutually beneficial, we can unhesitatingly assure you.

Come, Consider, Criticise and Compare



These Tables are displayed on the fourth floor. Drop in and see them.

Extension Tables

the better sort, in excellent selected Quartered Oak, Exquisitely polished and flaked.

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 6 ft. x 40 inches \$10.00

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 40 inches \$12.00

SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 44 inches, with heavy pillar centre. A most imposing table at the price \$20.00

SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 42 inches, nicely finished sides and heavy legs, \$16.00

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED EXTENSION TABLE, with nicely polished top that can hardly be distinguished from the real oak. Size 6 ft. x 40 inches. Exceptionally good value at only \$8.50

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK EXTENSION TABLE, extra heavy pillars, with round top highly polished and excellently flaked, 8 ft. x 40 inches \$30.00

SAME TABLE, 10 ft. x 4

Mainland News

WILL BE IMMENSE

ENGINEERING FEAT

Improvement of the C.P.R. Main Line at Field Immense Undertaking

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 31.—One of the most interesting and complex undertakings in connection with railway building anywhere on the continent one in which engineering skill and constructive ability combine to overcome the obstacles presented by nature in her roughest mood, is the driving of two long tunnels on the main line of the C.P.R., near Field which will cut the grade of the famous Big Hill in half.

Over one million dollars will be spent in the driving of the tunnels and the grading of eight miles of line, which lies practically all in rock. The contract for the tunnel and rock work has been awarded to Macdonell, Gzowski & Co., engineers and contractors of Vancouver, in competition with contracting firms scattered all over Canada and the United States. As mentioned yesterday in the Province, when announcement was made of the letting of the contract work will be commenced immediately and in twelve months trains will be running over the new line which will increase the length of the C.P.R. transcontinental railway by exactly four miles.

Even since the Canadian Pacific was built through the Rocky mountains locomotives in pairs, threes and fours have been puffing and snorting up the long and steep grade of the Big Hill with freight and passenger trains, throwing out through their stacks hundreds of tons of half-burnt cinders, which now line the track. The grade was one of the heaviest of any trunk line on the continent, and the cost of hauling trains over it was generally known to every railroadman in America. To cut this grade in half the company is now spending over a million dollars and it will save money in the long run, though decree in the long run through decreased costs of operation.

The most interesting feature from the standpoint of the layman in connection with this project is the tunnel work. Two tunnels one on each side of the Kicking Horse river will be driven through the solid rock of the Rockies and both will be curved and carry a grade throughout their entire length.

The tunnel which will attract most attention is that lying to the south of the Kicking Horse owing to the fact that the exit will be almost beneath the entrance. This tunnel will form practically a complete circle driven through the solid rock in the heart of towering Cathedral mountain. It will be 3,800 feet in length and its western end, which will be the entrance for westbound trains will be 70 feet higher than its eastern end. On leaving the tunnel westbound trains will pass under and across the track, which took them into the tunnel 70 feet above.

The tunnel on the northern side of the Kicking Horse will have a length of 3,400 feet, all this distance running in the arc of a gigantic circle. Between these two tunnels runs the Kicking Horse and it will be bridged there and also to the west of the tunnel on the north side of the river where the new line will again cross the stream to its southern shore. Between the two long tunnels will be one 220 feet in length an insignificant drive where compared with the big bores in such close proximity to it. The three tunnels will be of standard dimensions.

All these improvements will be made between Field on the west and Hector on the east. The new line will be built from Hector westward to a point about a mile and a half east of Field where it will join the present main line of the Canadian Pacific. By the present line the distance between these two points is approximately four miles, while the new line will traverse eight miles to cover the same distance.

The present line crosses the Kicking Horse river in but one place between these two points which it follows was the only one available in construction days when money was not so plentiful as it is now and when no long tunnels were built which could be avoided even at the expense of saddling heavy grades on the line.

Manslaughter Charge.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—John Parker, held for assaulting Yag On, the Chinaman, who died recently at the hospital, as the result of a blow on the head, was Thursday remanded till Tuesday next. Mr. Farris, for the private prosecution, said it was the intention of the defense, strongly opposed the adjournment, claiming that the prosecution had had plenty of time to prepare its case. George Parker, brother of the accused, held as a material witness, was let go, Mr. Russell pointing out that he needed him in the preparation of the defense.

Had Little Work.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 31.—Constable Monroe, of the provincial police, has returned from his annual patrol of the Fraser river. From the moment that he began patrol on the river, there was not a single case of net stealing nor was there any infraction of the law that the provincial police could not prevent, and with all the many nationalities that engaged in this industry there was no difficulty in making it clear that when the flag is hoisted on the estuary of the Fraser river the laws of the province must be observed. This is the eighth year of Provincial Constable Monroe's patrol of the Fraser river.

Mr. Macdonell stated today that this undertaking is peculiarly suited for station work. Scattered over the northwest there are many rockmen who have followed railroad construction for years and dozens of them will turn their heads in the direction of Field to secure station work now that the long expected big contract has been awarded.

Dr. R. H. Ker, who was surgeon for Macdonell & Loss on the construction of the Nicola-Spencer bridge branch of the C.P.R. will have charge of the surgical and medical work at Field. He will leave shortly for that point to establish his camp.

Mean Thief at Work.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 31.—J. Mcclusky, the blind man from Phoenix reports that some mean thief has stolen his number three Victor talking machine from where he left it on the floor of the Grand hotel. Mr. Mcclusky lost his eyes while mining some years ago at Phoenix. His has some

UNDESIRABLE IS SENT BACK TO OLD COUNTRY

Canadian Immigration Authorities Put Law Into Effect at Nelson

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 31.—The first case of deportation of an undesirable under the Canadian immigration law as thus amended occurred in Nelson this week.

Thomas Robinson, a comparatively young man, and a South African veteran, sailed from Liverpool for Canada early last March, and came straight to Cranbrook. There he received employment in a restaurant. In a few days he was arrested on a charge of stealing \$150, was convicted and sentenced to six months in the provincial gaol at Nelson, his term beginning on March 27.

The immigration department was immediately notified. Robinson's record was investigated and it was found that he had served two terms of imprisonment for similar offences in England.

By the remission of one month from his term for good conduct in prison Robinson was entitled to his release Tuesday morning.

William B. Ross, of Winnipeg, Dominion immigration officer, arrived in the city several days ago, and left Tuesday morning on the Crow boat to Montreal, and from there deported back to Liverpool at the expense of the steamship company which brought him to Canada.

On his way east Mr. Ross will gather up many more undesirables for deportation. While in Nelson he stated that there are about 150 of the class referred to suffering terms of imprisonment at the expiration of which they will be shipped back to the countries whence they came.

Robinson, however, has the distinction of being the first to go under such auspices.

Mr. Ross states that preparations have been made for vigorous enforcement of the law against criminals, the professionally vicious, and also against those who seem likely, if allowed to remain, to become a permanent charge upon the public of any Canadian community.

Penticton Man Injured.

Penticton, Aug. 31.—Mr. A. N. St. John Mildmay of Penticton fell from his horse near Lake House on Wednesday and his foot catching in a stirrup he was dragged a distance of 75 yards by his frightened animal. He was badly shaken up and bruised, but fortunately was not seriously injured.

Had Earmarks of Crook.

Revelstoke, B.C., Aug. 31.—When No. 96 drew into the depot Wednesday, a man of heavy build clad in dirty yellow clothes and covered from head to foot with cinders, was discovered lying on the top of the express car. He was at one taken charge of by the police who found on searching him a heavy revolver fully loaded, a complete set of skeleton keys and a dark lantern. When he spotted the police the man made attempts to get away, but without success.

Normal at Fernie Again.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 31.—Saturday last was a busy one in Fernie. The miners have nearly all recovered from the strike, are spending their money freely and business generally has been good. Going down-town pay night was like going down the streets of a large city; everything was humming. Three different shows were giving performances at the same time.

Foolhardy Attempt.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 31.—At one of the Elk Lumber company's camps about five miles up the river they had the misfortune to lose a fine team of horses on Wednesday. A teamster with more nerve than brains started to drive through the fierce current with a boom and the moment the boom got out in the stream it dragged the horses off their feet and down the river drowning them both. The team was valued at about \$700, being one of the best in the camp.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm. Contains camphor, oil of ingesta, oil of Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc. It gives instant and lasting relief to catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

GUESTS AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Driard

John H. Hanson, Huddersfield, Eng. Mrs. and Miss Youmans, Winona, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hubert, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clement, Chicago. Mr. C. Headway, Montreal. C. C. Rueger, Butte, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Moring, Chicago. B. T. McEwry, Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Davis, Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Buchanan, Vancouver. Clark B. Curtis and wife, Bay City, Mich. Miss J. McGraw Curtis, Bay City, Mich.

Capt. H. M. McKerr-Kastan, Scotland. J. F. Richards, Kansas City.

Mrs. O. B. Johnson, Leavenworth, Ky. Mrs. W. A. Binsted, Providence, R. I. T. S. Lippy, Seattle.

Thos. Mann, Vancouver. C. W. Stewart, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Callow, Portland, Ore.

L. Egan, New York. Miss Violet M. Egan, New York.

Master S. G. Egan, New York. Miss Maude Barry, Seattle.

R. C. Smith, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Golden Dorothy Jones, Golden, B.C.

Miss B. Jones, Golden, B.C.

E. H. Jones, Golden, B.C.

F. Pugh, Winnipeg.

Miss Hugh, Toronto.

At the Balmoral—
Mr. and Mrs. Beadnell and children, Duncans. Mrs. Gibbs, Duncans. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Knapp, Duluth. Norman G. Knapp, Duluth, Minn. Miss Evans, Northfield, Minn. Miss Ruth Evans, Tacoma, Wash. E. Ivor Lewis, Port Townsend, Wash. M. Newport, Dayton, Ohio. Mabel A. Keffler, Portland. Anna E. Lowe, Seattle. Mary E. Davies, Walla Walla, Minn. B. E. Davies, Walla Walla, B. E. Neville, Winnipeg. Geo. Ward, Vancouver. W. S. Murdoch, Vancouver. Miss S. A. Doherty, Vancouver. Miss Dunn, Crofton. Miss Taylor, Vancouver. Miss M. A. W. Doherty, Vancouver. John Berington, City.

At the Dominion—

Mrs. Jessie Olson, Dawson. Mrs. H. Omez and child, Dawson. Robert Flitter, Chemainus. C. Crawford, Seattle.

Mrs. H. C. Hashrouk, Seattle.

W. H. Squires, Seattle.

W. B. Hough, Chicago.

H. D. Squires, Chicago.

J. W. Bye and family, Vancouver.

E. Hewitt, Vancouver.

Wm. E. Loveridge, Bullion.

E. G. Loveridge, Bullion.

M. Currie, Nanaimo.

M. E. Gethin, Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeWitt, Crofton.

Jas. and B. Lewis, Crofton.

Mrs. P. Clark, Westholme.

W. L. Pollard, Crofton.

Miss L. Pollard, Crofton.

W. H. Carmody, Crofton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. White, Crofton.

Miss Mary Butcher, Crofton.

W. Hamill, Crofton.

Misses Hamel, Crofton.

Miss Blanche Kindred, Seattle.

Miss Grace, Pullman.

Miss Alice James, North Yakima.

Mrs. Langford, London.

Mrs. Kindred, Seattle.

H. L. Stiles and wife, Milwaukee.

A. H. Hulliard, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chapman, Vancouver.

E. Davies, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hale, Boise, Id.

Miss Vera Harker, Boise, Idaho.

Miss A. Keene, Boise, Idaho.

Miss J. Torrey and daughter, Boise, Idaho.

A. E. McElmoine, Boise, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCully, Seattle.

J. E. Morrison, Seattle.

F. E. Davies, Sioux City.

H. E. Dwight, Seattle.

H. Heath, Crofton.

R. Syme, Crofton.

E. Donlap, Crofton.

V. Zelenis, Crofton.

John Reed, Crofton.

Dickie, Vancouver.

M. G. Murphy, Vancouver.

Mrs. J. George, St. Helens.

C. Mackle, St. Helens.

Mrs. Carlson and daughter, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pellar, Vancouver.

Miss Cunningham and child, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Zarke, Vancouver.

R. Carter, Vancouver.

At the Victoria—

W. C. Dier, Vancouver.

E. Camers, Vancouver.

J. Forsyth, Nelson.

W. S. Smith, Duncan.

W. Bentham, Vancouver.

John Farm, St. Paul.

Jos. Klever, Kellog, Idaho.

Ed Clough, Kellog, Idaho.

R. Anderson, Seattle.

Anna Dull, Seattle.

Mills Murdock, Seattle.

W. F. Murdock, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, Chicago.

L. Munja, West Coast.

O. S. McBride, B. C.

J. H. Sledge, Vancouver.

J. E. Marson, Vancouver.

A. Holmes, Vancouver.

P. Holmes, Vancouver.

M. McLean, Vancouver

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Island Bartlett Pears 75c per Box

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The coal market is short, has been for the past year, and is likely to continue so for some time.

International Coal and Coke

is a safe investment, as it is under efficient management, is a large shipper, and has practically an inexhaustible supply of coal.

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\$1.00

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly.
Delightful odor.

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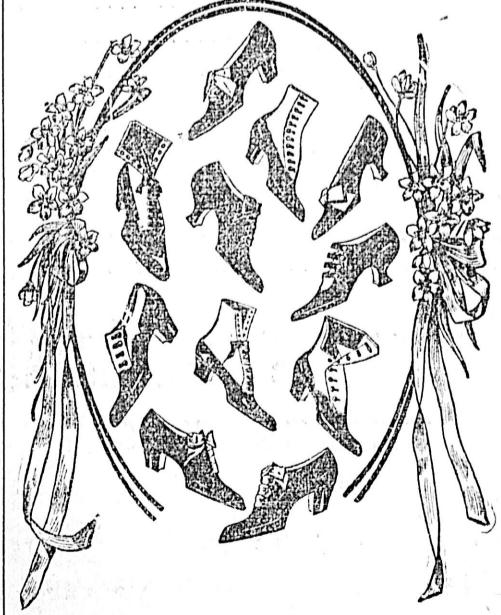
Galvanized Good Chain Anchors Rope Paints Oils Packings, etc.

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Ladies' Foot Fashions

FOR AT ONCE AND FOR FALL WEAR

IN LACE-UPS AND BLUCHER PATTERNS

SMART HEELS SHORT VAMPS

All Are Stylish Street Shoes

DO NOT OVER-LOOK THIS BUT COME AND LOOK THEM OVER

**Rented
Typewriters
Sold
Repaired****A. M. JONES**
88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHERTHE WEATHER
Meteorological Office,
Victoria, August 31, 1907.
SYNOPSIS

The pressure remains high over Northern British Columbia and as it is low to the southward our weather is likely to remain fair to warm. The weather which has been moving from Swift Current to Winnipeg has become fine and light frosts are reported in Alberta.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	75
Vancouver	44	75
New Westminster	44	74
Kamloops	46	78
Barkererville	31	60
Atlin	48	62
Calgary	36	62
Penticton	28	66
Port Alberni	52	76
San Francisco	54	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Light or moderate winds generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY

Highest	55
Lowest	46
Mean	60

Sunshine, 10 hours, 30 minutes.

August, 1907.

Highest temperature, 78.1

Lowest temperature, 43.7

Mean temperature, 60.38

Total precipitation for the month, 0.23 inch; average amount, .057 inches.

Bright sunshine, 226 hours, .06 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.50.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

September, 1907.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht

1	4:32	3:11	1:11	120	29	7:8	1:11
2	5:22	2:9	1:11	120	29	7:8	1:11
3	6:10	2:16	0:3	7:61	18	7:4	2:22
4	6:58	2:56	17	7:61	9	7:2	2:32
5	7:55	3:41	22	7:61	15	6:5	2:42
6	8:52	4:28	22	7:61	15	6:5	2:42
7	1:31	7:81	4:44	3:61	53	6:1	3:11
8	2:20	7:81	9:26	2:91	58	7:52	3:17
9	3:10	7:71	9:57	3:31	63	7:52	2:21
10	4:08	7:51	10:35	3:31	66	7:23	0:09
11	5:02	7:21	11:14	4:61	17	7:7	1:12
12	5:59	7:41	11:44	5:91	15	8:1	2:07
13	6:56	8:08	12:00	6:12	18	8:1	2:07
14	7:53	9:12	12:12	6:51	24	8:2	2:07
15	8:50	9:41	12:15	7:61	28	8:2	2:07
16	9:40	10:21	12:22	8:12	30	8:3	2:07
17	10:30	11:01	12:23	7:42	31	8:2	2:07
18	11:20	11:41	12:23	7:12	32	8:1	2:07
19	12:10	12:21	12:23	7:01	33	8:0	2:07
20	1:00	13:01	12:23	6:51	34	7:5	2:07
21	1:44	13:41	12:23	6:51	34	7:5	2:07
22	2:34	7:51	9:46	4:01	15	7:5	2:07
23	3:33	7:51	9:46	4:01	15	7:5	2:07
24	4:41	7:21	10:17	4:19	16	8:0	2:07
25	5:56	7:09	11:55	5:61	16	8:1	2:07
26	7:15	6:81	11:37	6:31	16	8:1	2:07
27	8:04	6:10	12:12	6:9	12	8:1	2:07
28	1:39	2:39	12:12	7:13	23	7:7	2:07
29	2:36	3:09	12:12	7:13	23	7:7	2:07
30	3:34	3:09	12:12	7:14	23	7:7	2:07

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 6 to 2 hours, from midnight to midday. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water during the year.

This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbour are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add to time of tide at Victoria, for high water 14 m. for low water 17 m.

Will Preach Today

This morning's service at the Victoria West Methodist church will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Lorree.

Work Starts at Once

A. McCrimmon, contractor, will start work immediately on the new residences for which permits were taken out on Friday: Gus. Porter, \$4,800; Mrs. Annie Field, \$2,800; F. Currie, \$3,150.

Cases Were Adjourned.

Aside from two trunks and a valise, the only business in the police court yesterday was the liquor license prosecutions which were called on remand. In accordance with the understanding previously arrived at, they were adjourned till next Saturday morning.

Salvation Army Picnic

Tomorrow the annual picnic of the Salvation Army will be held at the Gorge park. A good programme of sports has been prepared and a band will be in attendance. The picnickers will assemble at the park at 11 o'clock and are expected to bring their lunch baskets. During the day song services will be held in which the public is cordially invited to participate.

Daughters of England Picnic

The local order of the Daughters of England held a very enjoyable picnic at Wednesdays at Mrs. Appleby's grounds, St. Charles street. Long tables were erected on the lawn under the shade of the trees and a dainty repast was partaken of by all present. Prizes were provided by Mrs. Appleby for the various races, which were keenly contested. A gramophone added to the day's enjoyment. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Appleby for her kindness in providing the entertainment for the day.

Will Open at Alberni

Having decided to extend their business to Alberni, Terry & Marrett, druggists, Fort street, have secured premises there and today W. S. Terry, senior member of the firm, will leave on the Tees to make all arrangements for an early opening. C. M. Pineo, who has been in the employ of the firm for several years, will take charge of the new branch of the business. Terry & Marrett expect to erect a new store at Alberni in the spring on the new townsite at the terminus of the E. & N. railway extension. Mr. Pineo, who is an experienced druggist, leaves in short time to take charge. He is well and favorably known here and will be greatly missed.

Direct From Paris

The Paterson Shoe company received and opened up on Saturday last three lines of elegant and stylish shoes direct from old Paris—the seat of fashion. For style and beauty there is nothing, so far, to equal them ever been seen in Victoria.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Coleman, of Kermesos, B.C., are in the city.

Miss Winnie Beckwith, of Frontenac avenue, has returned from Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturges left last night for the Northern Pacific for their vacation.

Miss Anna Tingley, of St. Joseph's hospital, is visiting Nanaimo, the guest of Miss Reynolds.

William French, of Montreal, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Heatter, Johnson street.

Miss Eva LeBlanc left on Wednesday for home, after a visit of several weeks' duration in San Francisco.

Miss Eddie Creed, who has been visiting Miss Sutton in Nanaimo, has returned home.

Mrs. A. McKeown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Hurst, in Vancouver.

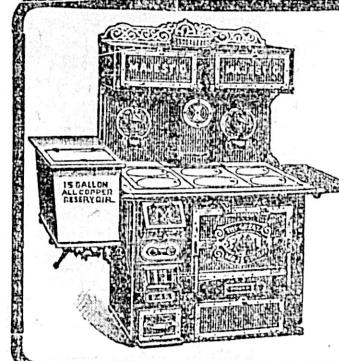
D. A. Fraser and Miss Fraser, his cousin, of Esquimalt, are visiting Miss Fraser, of Seattle.

Mrs. F. V. T. Lee, of San Francisco, and Mrs. E. Temple, of Victoria, are at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. Ernest Fleet, wife of Admiral Fleet, and children, have left for a visit to Alaska.

Sergeant Redgrave is still seriously ill at the public hospital, owing to a second operation on Thursday last.

Lady Thompson, who has been spending a few days at the Dallas hotel, has returned to



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Crockery, Graniteware and all kinds of Household Hardware a specialty.

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Cucumber Lotion.
For Sale at
Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-dressing Parlors
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MERIDEN BRITIA CO.

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CURES ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM,
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USED IN HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS.
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Text books for commercial class, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

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Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Embroidered Wash Belts—Just arrived by express, 6 dozen only; white embroidered wash belts. Special price 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Beware of Imitations
The ale that made Bass' famous, The only genuine X X X "Lamb's Wool" Burton Ale in the city is at the Clarence Bar, corner Douglas and Yates street.

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Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

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TUG-OF-WAR TEAM GO TO TACOMA TOMORROW

Members of Local Police Force
Will Seek Fresh Laurels
Across Line

The tug of war team of the Victoria police department will seek fresh laurels at the tournament to be held in Tacoma tomorrow. An invitation was recently received from the committee in charge of the Labor day sports at Tacoma asking it to compete, and promising a return engagement later on. Victoria, considering the small number of men she has to draw from, has an unusually good tug of war team, as was shown at the recent contest at Vancouver when they brought back the cup, but the local men are not so confident regarding Tacoma, as the odds will be so great against them. Both Tacoma and Seattle will have teams in the field, and the former has over 100 men to pick from and Seattle about 300, while Victoria has only about 50 eligibles. Still they intend to make the effort of their lives, and hope to get into the finals.

The Victoria team will first pull against the soldiers from the artillery regiment at Fort Worden, and the winner of that bout will pull the winner of the Seattle-Tacoma tug. The soldiers are quite an unknown quantity here. They may have a powerful team, or they may be easy picking for the local huskies, and the Victoria men in blue are making no promises.

The team as selected is as follows: Patrolmen Blackstock, anchorman; Heather, Carlow, MacDonald, Wood, Fry and Harper, Detective Perdue will captain the team, and Bob Foster will accompany it as rubber.

By way of returning the compliment the Tacoma team will come over here to pull at the fair at the end of September, while not only Tacoma, but Seattle and Vancouver, will be here at the big police tournament to be held in Victoria next August.

Now Builder and Contractor.
Robert Hetherington, formerly with Moore & Whittington, has entered business as a contractor and builder. He has just closed a contract with Alexander Muir for the erection of a seven-roomed residence on Johnson street and is building a number of houses for sale on the Fairfield estate.

NEW BUILDING SYSTEM
IS NOW IN OPERATION

Nineteen Permits Were Taken Out in Last Half of Month

During the period from Aug. 14 to date a total of nineteen permits were issued by the building inspector for the erection of buildings, to cost in the aggregate \$61,256. This figure is given by the builders, but it is generally the case that when a building has been completed it is found that the total cost is slightly higher than that figured on at the time the permits are taken out. This increase is estimated, in eastern cities, at about ten per cent. on the proposed expenditure.

All the above permits have been taken out under the new bylaw passed a month ago and covers all the building within the city limits. With the exception of the brick terrace on Chatham street, to contain six houses, and costing \$21,100, none of the permits issued are for large expenditures, being mostly dwellings running in cost from \$1,500 to \$4,800.

This month a new system of indexing all permits granted will be inaugurated recording all the building in progress and proposed in the city.

The recent bylaw will result in a decided improvement in the quality of buildings to be erected. All plans will be personally examined by the building inspector before the permit can be obtained. This will mean that the danger from fire and poor and faulty construction will be greatly minimized as every structure must conform to the civic regulations.

The effect of the present building bylaws was seen recently when a property owner applied to the inspector for a permit for the erection of a row of cabins on Chatham street. Building Inspector Northcott refused to sanction the plans and did not issue the permit. The owner appealed to the council and the matter is now under advisement.

The building will be allowed to go up regardless of the fact that the owner wants to be seen, but the inspector establishes the fact that under the building bylaw there is an opportunity given the city to safeguard its interests in the matter of buildings and to prevent the erection of undesirable unsanitary buildings.

White Quilts.
Fine white honeycomb quilts, fringed, specially imported from England; price 95c each. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

GORGEE PARK.
Good Programme Has Been Arranged for Coming Week.

Best and Largest—We claim to have the best Rockingham, or brown, Teapots in town. They are made of superlative clay by the best British workmen. They brew good tea, pour well and have a good appearance. We also claim to have the largest variety of Pots. Prices 15c to 75c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

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VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

LODGE A COMPLAINT WITH MR. TEMPLEMAN

Board of Trade Asks Improvement in Telegraph Service From Carmanah

Following up their efforts to obtain continuous telegraphic service between Victoria and Carmanah, a deputation of the board of trade waited on Hon. William Templeman yesterday to represent to him the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic service. They were assured that the Dominion government will take immediate steps to remedy the existing state of affairs. The minister expressed himself as amazed at the state of facts presented to him, which went to show that there is no continuous service between here and the west coast for the transmission of shipping intelligence.

Discussing this interview, F. Ellsworth, secretary of the board of trade, said:

"The board has had this matter in hand for years past, but thought that when the alternative line via Alberni was in operation there would be no further cause for complaint. Such hopes, however, have not been realized, and great difficulty has since been experienced, and is still being experienced, even when the line is in thorough repair, in getting anyone to answer at this end."

"The matter was again brought to the attention of the board of trade early in the year, and after some discussion the council of the board decided to recommend that the operation of the line be undertaken by the government officials and a night and day service, seven days a week, provided. Upon inquiry of the resident agent of the department of public works, it was found that that official was heartily in accord with the board's wishes, and had already recommended to the minister at Ottawa that such a course be adopted. Consequently the board's recommendations became simply an endorsement of the local official.

"Seeing these matters referred to in the columns of the public press, the Great North Western Telegraph company asked the privilege of connecting with the Dominion government system, and for the sum of \$20 per month offered to attend to the government line during the regular office hours, that is from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, on weekdays and from 9 a.m. on Sundays. An alternative proposal was also made for a 24-hour service, seven days a week, at a remuneration of \$60 per month. This communication was forwarded to the minister of public works July 14 by the board, and was submitted as an inexpensive arrangement for providing the service independently, a time which, it was hoped, would not be long deferred. This last communication was acknowledged by Hon. A. B. Atwellworth, acting minister, on July 26.

"Not having heard of any progress being made along these lines, the board's committee waited upon Mr. Templeman and laid the whole matter before him. The minister appeared surprised to learn that all telegraphic communication with Carmanah is dead between 1 a.m. and 8 a.m. and longer on Sundays, and fully appreciated the importance of its being possible to have shipping news available continuously from the west coast. After placing all the facts before Mr. Templeman, the committee left most favorably impressed with the conviction that the minister would take the matter up and bring it to a satisfactory issue immediately.

"The fact was not overlooked that telegraphic communication with the west coast is most difficult to maintain in consequence of the line passing through forests, with the consequent liability of being broken by falling trees. But as soon as the trail now being constructed along the shore is completed the line of telegraph will follow it. Then any breaks will be more easily located and repaired. It is expected, therefore, that before the winter season sets in this important telegraph line will have been made efficient, and proper provision for its operation will have been provided."

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GORGEE PARK.
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August Was a Busy Month for Police

Nearly One Hundred Cases Were Dealt With in Police Court

August was a busy month in police circles and the number of arrests made and cases dealt with was largely in excess of previous months this year. Ninety-four cases in all came up in the police court, while the number of runs made by the patrol wagon, 107, was twenty more than the previous highest number. The cases dealt with in court covered a wide range of offences. As usual the belligerent members of the community occupied first place in point of numbers, no less than forty-two exaggerated threats getting their owners into trouble and augmenting the civic chequebook to a considerable extent. The followers of the goddess Chance were also numerous, totalling seventeen, while offenders against the civic bylaws totalled an even dozen. Other offences were: Stealing, 6; common assault, 3; aggravated assault, 4; carrying concealed weapons, 1; unlawful detention of a minor, 1; assaulting a police officer while in execution of his duty, 4; vagrancy, 2; obtaining money under false pretences, 1. Of those arrested 41 were confined for safe keeping and two sent to the provincial asylum.

Pleasant Evening Is Spent.

The most enjoyable evening was spent at Maple Grove farm on Friday, when Mrs. Davis gave a party in honor of Miss Johns, who is spending her vacation with her mother at Shady Creek farm. The event was visited by those present as one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held in Saanich. Over 50 guests were present, and the evening passed all too quickly with music and games, terminating with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the national anthem. Several went down from Victoria for the evening, returning on Saturday morning loud in their praises of the hospitality of their hosts.

POCKET KNIVES

I.X.L. and other noted Sheffield makes
Scissors and Shears, all sizes, warranted.

Salmon Trolling Tackle
AT
Fox's Cutlery Store
78 Government Street.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS FOR MONTH ARE HIGH

Figures for August Almost Equal the Record for Port

The collections at the Victoria customs house for the past month were much larger than those of the same month last year and within \$1,000 of the amount collected in June, which was the largest on record. The total collections amounted to \$131,021.67, of this amount \$100,464.12 was paid in duties and \$30,546 from the Chinese department, the bulk being paid as toll taxes upon 31 Chinese who entered at the local customs house during the past month. The total number landed during the month at this port and Vancouver was in excess of \$500 was placed in force on January 1, 1904, the number who paid the entrance fee of \$500 to Canada being over 100. Of the money collected from the Chinese a portion will eventually be returned, this being the amount paid by students, who receive the return of their money 18 months later on it being shown that they are bona fide students.

OAK BAY COUNCIL WILL MEET TOMORROW NIGHT

Many Important Matters Will Come Up for Discussion and Action

The regular meeting of the Oak Bay municipal council will be held as usual on Monday evening, despite the fact that Monday is Labor Day. It was intended to hold the meeting on Tuesday night on account of the holiday, but a number of the councillors propose to go out of town later in the week and to defer to get through with the important work on hand as soon as possible. In consequence the meeting will be held on Tuesday was rescheduled.

There is much to come before the council on Monday and the session will probably be a lengthy one. Catech of the Items on the list are the bylaws which will be introduced, providing for the raising altogether of the sum of \$12,000 to purchase the waterfront on Oak Bay and Shanty Bay for park purposes, to acquire the right of way for the proposed extension of Junction road, now Hampshire road, to Cranmore avenue, so as to make a through thoroughfare between Foul bay road and the proposed Beach road, which the provincial government has announced it will build, and to secure certain land for municipal purposes, such as a pound and the erection of stables. It is likely that three bylaws will be drafted to provide for the money. The ratepayers signified their assent to the proposed expenditures at the public meeting last Wednesday night and the bylaws will likely go through council without opposition.

There will probably be some discussion, however, over the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the selection of a site for the municipal buildings. The committee has looked over the properties available and will make a recommendation in the matter to council.

The bylaw for the licensing of vehicles plying for hire in the municipality will receive its first reading. As a result of the consultation between the special committee of the council and the owners of automobiles and tallyhos held last Tuesday, it was expected that the bylaw would be confined to licensing tallyhos and that the automobile men would escape the tax by subleasing to the park funds of the municipality, but it is altogether probable that the bylaw will go through as originally framed, licensing both classes. The automobile owners without exception have declined to drop into line with the plan suggested by James Woods, of the Woods Automobile company, for a subscription to the park fund, and take the stand that the Oak Bay municipality has no authority to tax them. Under the circumstances the council will have no alternative but to make the bylaw apply to all classes of vehicles plying for hire.

There is considerable business of a routine nature in addition to come before the council which will lengthen out the session.

The finance committee held a short session on Saturday morning when a number of accounts were considered and passed.

Excursion to Ganges Harbor.

The annual excursion of the Y.M.C.A. to Ganges harbor by the steamer City of Nanaimo tomorrow promises to prove most successful. A long list of sports has been arranged for the afternoon, including a water polo match and a football game. There will be music coming and going on the steamer by Longfield's orchestra. The steamer leaves at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is about a three-hour sail to Ganges Harbor, and the boat will reach there about 1 o'clock. Returning the boat will leave the island at 7 o'clock.



A Well Dressed Woman and Pretty Shoes are Bon Companions

It is the dream of every woman to have a pretty and attractive foot. Many of the BEAUTIFUL FALL SHOES we are showing cannot be found elsewhere in Victoria.

Patent Leather, Vic Kid, Gun Metal Calf, high,

For a September Wedding Gift

SILVERWARE

is a word full of attractive suggestions. We show an immense variety of sterling and plated ware in all their varieties of possible elegance. Extremely handsome designs in silver-plate, such as the "Windsor," "Astoria," "Floral" and "Gray Finish," beautiful goods artistically decorative yet durable without. Prices for these are very moderate. Our sterling silver section offers countless other observations, including cabinets that may be handed down from generation to generation as family plate, Silver Fancy Pieces in "Louis XV," "Strasbourg," "Kenilworth," and other delightful designs.

Inspection cordially invited

Challoner & Mitchell

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

47 and 49 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

DIXI TEA

Nourishing and stimulating. A drink that does one good. You'll like it if you like good tea. It's a revelation in TEA blending.

Per lb., 35c and 50c

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Cash Grocers 111 Government Street

Green Vegetables Fresh Every Day.

Hunters' Footwear

Everything you need in the way of Footwear for a successful shooting season; all grades, all prices

Waterproof Shooting Boots from 8 to 12 inches high

\$4, \$4.50 and Up

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

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Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here

Week End Specials

Local ripe Tomatoes, pound 10c
Choice Early Crawford Peaches, box \$1.25
Alberta Creamery Butter, pound 35c
Manitoba Creamery Butter, pound 30c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. TRY THE OLD STORE Johnson Street.

Crosse & Blackwell's Sardines

The best and cheapest Sardines on the market are Crosse & Blackwell's; always give satisfaction, and the price is all right.

Two tins for 25c

We have a very choice line of British Columbia Peaches for table use.

15c a lb.

Also Plums, Pears, Apples, Watermelons; Cantalopes in great variety.

The West End Grocery Co.

PHONE 28. TRY US. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

Thomas Is Favorite.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The betting on the Thomas-Ketchell fight has opened at nine to ten in favor of Thomas, but indications that even money will prevail at the ringside are evident. Local fight fans anticipate a great battle on Monday. The last fight between them went twenty rounds to a draw. The articles for the fight call for 45 rounds.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsing, "my husband enjoyed his trip ever so much. He says the train he traveled on had the finest buffeton car he ever saw in his life."—Chicago Tribune.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALEXANDRA CLUB

Reports Were Presented and Other Business Transacted Wednesday

The annual meeting of the Alexandra club was held on Wednesday last at the club rooms, Government street. In the absence from the city of the president and vice-president CMrs. I. W. Powell and Mrs. Rocke Robertson, respectively, Mrs. Jenkins was asked to call the meeting to order and to preside.

The agenda included the minutes of the last annual meeting and the treasurer's statement, the reports of standing committee, the revision of the by-laws and the election of officers and members of the executive for the incoming year.

The reports of the committees read as follows: House committee—Madame president and ladies, the house committee, appointed in April last, to superintend the additions and improvements at the club, and take charge of the commissariat department beg to report as follows: Only those items found absolutely necessary for the equipment of the new premises have as yet been accomplished, viz: alterations to building, kalsomining and papering, laying matting, staining and varnishing, washing and renovating covers, vacuum cleaning, blinds sunblinds, curtains and some rugs; total cost being \$185. Towards defraying this extra cost we have received the following sums: By guest committee, \$29.80; Mrs. I. W. Powell, \$10; Mrs. N. P. Shaw, \$5; Mrs. John Pigott, \$5; Mrs. Munn, \$5; by June rent remitted, \$50; total, \$104.80; leaving a balance of \$81 to be defrayed and several acceptable furnishings still to be provided. The committee propose shortly to arrange two evening tournaments whereby this debt may be cleared and further purchases made in a manner which may prove both agreeable to the club, and also recommend the advantages of the enlarged accommodations. It has been further decided that the additional room may be rented by members for special teas, and also in the evenings for parties and musicals; all arrangements for the same may be made with the house committee. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Hasell and Mrs. Griffiths for assistance in saving cost of labor by personal service; and to Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Ford Verrinder, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Frank Wallaston, Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Hasell for contributions of plants and cut flowers for the adornment of the club.

B. M. HASSELL,

For the House Committee.

The report of the guest committee—Madame president and ladies—The guest committee appointed last winter to inaugurate and to carry out arrangements for a monthly "Guest Day" at the club, beg to report most favorably on that undertaking. The guest days were popular, and well attended and were a means, not only of affording members a pleasant opportunity to entertain their friends, and of extending the welcome of the club to visitors and new residents, but were also a means of materially assisting the club financially. The committee desire here to express their hearty appreciation of the assistance given by the various hostesses who decorated and received at these teas, and without whose kind and generous co-operation we should have been quite unable to gain for our guest days the success and credit which they undoubtedly commanded. The receipts amounted to \$80.50, and after paying club expenses we were enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Herbert Kent, to whom we here wish to record our acknowledgments, to hire a piano for the winter season, to purchase a large supply of necessary crockery and napery, and we have recently had the pleasure of handing over our balance of \$22.80 to assist in the establishment of the club's additional premises. We would recommend that these guest days be continued during the coming season, and ask all our members to continue their interest towards making them an agreeable, and attractive asset to the club.

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The report of the guest committee—Madame president and ladies—The guest committee appointed last winter to inaugurate and to carry out arrangements for a monthly "Guest Day" at the club, beg to report most favorably on that undertaking. The guest days were popular, and well attended and were a means, not only of affording members a pleasant opportunity to entertain their friends, and of extending the welcome of the club to visitors and new residents, but were also a means of materially assisting the club financially. The committee desire here to express their hearty appreciation of the assistance given by the various hostesses who decorated and received at these teas, and without whose kind and generous co-operation we should have been quite unable to gain for our guest days the success and credit which they undoubtedly commanded. The receipts amounted to \$80.50, and after paying club expenses we were enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Herbert Kent, to whom we here wish to record our acknowledgments, to hire a piano for the winter season, to purchase a large supply of necessary crockery and napery, and we have recently had the pleasure of handing over our balance of \$22.80 to assist in the establishment of the club's additional premises. We would recommend that these guest days be continued during the coming season, and ask all our members to continue their interest towards making them an agreeable, and attractive asset to the club.

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The Sporting World

NANAIMO RUGBYISTS

WANT TO PLAY HERE

Ask Victoria Rugby Club for an exhibition game in the near future

The Nanaimo Rugby club has written to the Victoria club requesting a game at an early date. The Nanaimo team will start practice this week and it behoves the Victoria players to drop into line and get down to work. With the proposed trip to California to play the universities of California at Berkeley as one of the inducements, the Victoria club should have no difficulty in securing a big attendance at the practices. A league will likely be formed in the city if the necessary teams can be organized, the pick of the lot to represent the city against outside clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria club it was decided to commence practice next Sunday morning at the Oak Bay oval. A few of the players have signified their intention of donning uniforms today.

The annual report presented by Secretary-Treasurer W. H. P. Sweeny, was as follows:

To the members of the Victoria Rugby Club, Gentlemen: In presenting the report of last year, you will see it is not as favorable as it might be. However, when everything is considered, you can say with me that it is a relief no club need be ashamed of. We were at a disadvantage in starting late last year. This is one reason why I have called the meeting so early this time. Another is the prospect of a trip to California in the early part of October. Berkeley (that is the University of California) is anxious that we should give them a game preparatory to their game with Stanford. This Victoria ought to be able to do, especially as we have a number of new men in our ranks who have played the good old game of Rugby football before.

Nanaimo commences practice on Aug. 31, and would like to play us two weeks from that date. This would give us good practice for our California trip.

Last season we played six games, won 2, lost 3, tied 1. Points scored 40, points scored against us 46. So you see we scored as many points as our competitors, but not at the right time. WILLIAM H. P. SWEENEY.

The new officers of the club are as follows: President, G. Jay; vice-presidents, Hon. R. McBride, Hon. R. T. Tatlow, H. D. Helmcken, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, G. Gillespie, A. T. Goward, L. Crease, C. F. Todd, Rev. W. W. Bolton and E. E. Billinghurst; secretary-treasurer, W. H. P. Sweeney; captain, J. Meredith; vice-captain, L. Sweeney; committee, F. Anderson, S. Shanks, W. Moresby and Spaulding; delegates, W. H. Sweeney and J. Meredith. The Lieutenant-governor will be asked to accept the honorary presidency of the club.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS TO PLAY GAMES ON COAST

Sydney University and New South Wales Rugbyists Coming Next Fall

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—"Jim" Lanagan, the well known coach of Stanford University and J. Presley, the captain of the football team, arrived in Vancouver on the steamer *Aorangi* last evening.

Mr. Lanagan and Mr. Presley have been in Australia and New Zealand to pick up pointers in rugby football, and they saw all the big championship matches between the famous All Blacks and All Australia, the All Blacks and the New South Wales, and the All Blacks and Queensland. The All Blacks defeated All Australia and Queensland, and drew with New South Wales, each team scoring five points.

Mr. Lanagan was of the opinion that his trip would result in the rugby standard in California being very much improved, as he would be able to introduce the points noticed in the big games "down under."

The winner of the annual match, Stanford vs. the University of California, will come up and play three matches with the Vancouver rugby club, and Mr. Lanagan is determined that his team will be the one to make the trip.

Mr. Presley was enthusiastic regarding the prospects for the coming season. He said that the Stanford team will be much stronger this year than it was last season, and with the experience gained in watching the crack teams of the southern hemisphere and closely studying their methods he hoped to give Vancouver a warm argument about Christmas or New Year's.

Mr. Presley said that Eddie Marshall and Russ Johnston would catch places on the All Black team without difficulty.

In September of 1908 the Sydney University rugby team will visit Canada and will play only on the Coast, and this will mean some splendid games for Vancouver.

The New South Wales team, which will visit England in the fall of next year, will go via this city and it is hoped that matches will be arranged between them and Vancouver.

BIG RACE CALLED OFF.

Laing, Gloss and Pope Will Not Meet At Astoria.

Despite statements published to the contrary there will be no race at Astoria, Ore., between the three crack scullers, Laing of Vancouver, champion of the Pacific coast; Gloss, of

Portland, and Pape, of San Francisco. The committee called off the race some time ago, the understanding being that they did not wish to go to the expense of bringing the men together.

It is possible, however, that a race between Laing and Gloss will be pulled off at Portland in October, on the occasion of the dedication of the new clubhouse of the Portland club. The directors of the Oregon club are strongly desirous of bringing the men together, and it will be arranged, if possible. Laing is still in training, and in fine fettle. He won the championship from Gloss at Seattle last July. The Vancouver man also won the junior championship at the same regatta.

THOMPSON BACKS OUT OF BOUT

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—Maurice Thompson, of Butte, has backed out of his bout with Jack O'Keefe here on Monday night, and Frank Mayfield, of San Francisco, has been substituted.

WILL PLAY HERE AGAIN

Tacoma Basketball Team to Arrange Game With Victoria Y.M.C.A.

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—What promises to be the busiest and most successful gymnasium season in the history of the Tacoma Y.M.C.A. will open Monday, Sept. 16. Harry Booth, physical director of the association, returned this week from a six-weeks' vacation and has almost completed his programming for this winter's work in the gymnasium. In basketball Mr. Booth expects to have a team as strong as the one last winter which carried off all the honors on Puget Sound. Three of the old players will be back, at least and several new men who were stars on college teams in the east have since moved to Tacoma and will try out for positions.

Games will be scheduled again this winter with the Seattle Y.M.C.A. teams and the five at Bellingham, Everett and Victoria. It is also possible that Portland will be taken on for a game.

"I notice that you writers use a great deal of tobacco. Does it stimulate your brains?" "I don't know. But it makes you forget that you're hungry."—Cleveland Leader.

RICH FUTURITY WON BY ODDS ON FAVORITE COLIN

Keene Stable Entry Carries off Richest Stake of American Turf and Makes New Record.

New York, Aug. 31.—Adding the richest turf purse of the year to his already long record of victories, James R. Keane's unbeaten 2 year old colt Colin, a son of the great Commando, won the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead bay today and amply repaid the confidence of the betting public which made him a 1 to 3 favorite over the other seven horses in the race. It was the smallest field that ever went to the post in a Futurity in twenty years of the race, but this fact detracted little from the performance of the winner.

Colin led his field by 2 lengths at the finish and established a new record for the race 1:11.1-5. By his victory Colin added \$27,530 to the enormous sums won this year by the horses of the Keene stable. Owing to the limited field, the Futurity Purse of 1907 was the smallest ever contested for amounting in the gross to only a fraction more than \$35,000 against a high value of \$77,900 in 1906. Barnone, a nasturtium colt, belonging to Harry Payne Whitney was second in a driving finish with Chapultepec from the stable of Fred Bussey, third. Barnone was second choice in the betting and ran a splendid race. The attendance was 35,000.

Y. M. C. A. Camp Breaks Up

The Y. M. C. A. boys' camp at the Gorge broke up yesterday afternoon and the campers were busy most of the evening moving the effects to town. The camp has been in operation for about two months.

OAK BAY TEAM FOR TACOMA

The following team will represent the Oak Bay cricket club in their match on Saturday (Labor day) against the Washington eleven on the Country Club grounds in Tacoma. L. B. Trimmer, G. H. Robertson, R. Richardson, D. B. Haste, Geo. Barrington, J. W. Maedougall, C. W. Scott, F. W. Ashby, Jas. Anderson, J. T. Hewitt, D. N. McIntyre. The team will leave this evening on the Princess Victoria.

FAIRVIEW BADLY BEATEN.

Send Weak Team to New Westminster and Get Bumped.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—The Fairview intermediates, champions of the city league, were rather easily disposed of in New Westminster yesterday afternoon, the Red Shirt intermediates getting away with them to the tune of 8 goals to 1. The locals went right up in the air and forgot to come down again. They did not play as they have played in winning the city championship or in defeating the Victoria team, who defeated New Westminster. The boys hardly expected to win from New Westminster, knowing that the Royal City team always deals out a few surprises, but they did expect to make a much better showing than they did. They do not attempt to offer any excuses for their defeat, but take it as they have taken so many victories, cheerfully.

Spectators were disappointed with the game. Even the New Westminster people failed to see any fun in it as it was too one-sided. A return game will be played on the Brockton Point or Recreation Park grounds, and this should be a much better game. The Fairviews will put up a great struggle for the provincial championship, and intend to take the New Westminster team into camp before they hang up their sticks for the season.

ANOTHER WIN FOR ROYALS!

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—A lacrosse match this afternoon between the West End team of New Westminster and the Vancouver Athletic club resulted in a victory for the New Westminster men by six goals to four.

LAING, GLOSS AND POPE WILL NOT MEET AT ASTORIA.

Despite statements published to the contrary there will be no race at Astoria, Ore., between the three crack scullers, Laing of Vancouver, champion of the Pacific coast; Gloss, of

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.
Marvellous Cricket Clubs to Send
Weak Eleven to Australia.

It is now impossible, says the London Telegraph, that the M. C. C. will be able to send anything like a representative team to Australia. Tydesley and George Hirst have definitely decided not to go, and it seems to be taken for granted that Hayward has also declined. As against these losses the only set off, so far as known at present, is that Rhodes has accepted his invitation. Great cricketer as he is in this country, the absence of Hirst is not such a serious matter as might at first sight appear. Strangely enough, Hirst did not in either of his visits to Australia approach his best form at home. He got on far better for the M. C. C.'s eleven in the winter of 1903-4 than for Stoddart's second team six years earlier, but though he batted consistently and won in the first test match with an innings out of 60 not out, his bowling was expensive, and not nearly so effective as it is in England. The decision of Hayward and Tydesley not to join the side is a different matter altogether. They could not well have been spared even if Jackson, Fry, R. H. Spooner and R. E. Foster had been going, and in the present circumstances the loss of their batting may ruin the tour. If the M. C. C. could have foreseen the difficulties that stood in their way they certainly would not have promised to send out a team this winter. The breakdown of the arrangements, for so it must be described, is most disappointing, but not difficult to account for. Hayward, Hirst and Tydesley have done so much in the cricket field that they have nothing more to gain in repetition, and it may be that they do not consider the terms offered them sufficiently tempting. Upon this point we only speak from general rumor, having no positive information. What the M. C. C. will now do to complete the side remains to be seen, but in any case we fear the disappointment in Australia will be very keen. Cricket is so uncertain that a side not particularly strong on paper might exceed all expectations in actual play, but the tour threatens to be a pure experiment. It will be a desperate business, indeed, to play Australia with all our best batsmen, except K. L. Hutchings, staying at home. The latest news is that Lilley has, for business reasons, decided not to undertake the trip. He will be missed, as apart from his wicket-keeping and batting, his knowledge of the game is so great that the English captains under whom he has played have often acted on his advice; but there are other first-rate wicket-keepers available to share the work with Humphries.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP—WRIGHT,

6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

MENS' DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS. Chase and Kirkover defeated Burns and Glassco, 6-3, 6-3.

HANDICAP, SEMI-FINALS—MCEACHERN,

Toronto, defeated Smith, of Buffalo, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—MISSES ROTH AND

NILES BEAT MRS. BRYANT AND CARROLL,

6-0, 6-1.

POLICE ATHLETES FOR TACOMA

In charge of Detective Perdue, the police tug of war team will leave this afternoon for Tacoma, where they will pull tomorrow in the big tug-of-war tournament there on Labor Day. The team is the same that was victorious at Vancouver recently and is as follows: Detective Perdue, captain; Constables Blackstock, anchor; Fred Hauper, Carlow, Heather, Wood and McDonald.

FEAR VICTORIA BLUECOATS.

Tacoma Police Tug-of-War Team Think Well of Langley's Lads.

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—Members of the Police Relief Association held a well attended meeting last night to arrange for the entertainment of the visiting tug-of-war teams which will pull against the Tacoma police department team at the carnival of sports at the baseball park Monday. The sum of \$100 was voted from the treasury to defray the expenses of a banquet to be held at the Tacoma hotel Monday night, following the contest.

The local police tug-of-war team has been in training for two weeks, and seven members of the department, under the coaching and captaincy of Sergeant Dan Costello each night for the past week, have been measuring their strength against teams picked from members of the department.

Patrolman Manassau will act as anchor and among the experienced tug-of-war pullers on the team are Patrolmen Anderson and Angus. The team will average 200 pounds each. Victoria probably the best team and is the one most feared by the local blue-coats.

Madge—Is that writer really famous? Marjorie—He must be, my dear. I wrote to him for his autograph, and he never sent it.—Puck.

COMBINED ELEVEN IS BEATEN BY VICTORIA

Interesting Cricket Match Played on Jubilee Hospital Grounds on Saturday Afternoon

The Victoria Cricket club defeated the combined eleven of the Oak Bay and the Garrison clubs yesterday afternoon at the Jubilee hospital grounds, by 5 wickets and 24 runs.

Major Williams, of the combined eleven, won the toss and elected to bat, Roberson and Frances going in first to the bowling of Gooch and Barnacle. Both played steady cricket and the runs came freely, Frances hitting out well for 33 runs. The first wicket fell for 59 runs. Davis then joined Roberson, but Roberson was bowled by Gooch for a well played score of 22. Major Williams played a good game and his score of 30 was well made. Lawrence compiled 13 in fine style. Five wickets were down for 99 runs and the whole side were retired for 143 runs.

The V. C. C. started their innings very disastrously, Williams getting L. York caught by Warden in a very difficult catch. Baker made things live for his 20 runs before being caught and bowled by Menzies. Shattock hit out in good style for 30 runs and 21 respectively in nice style. Marston made 60 out the best innings this season against the Oak Bay and the Garrison team. He did not give a chance at any stage of the game. Special mention should be made of the fielding of the combined team and the catch that despatched Barnacle in the last ball of the match by Trimen. The score is as follows:

Combined Teams

Francis, b. Barnacle..... 23

Sargent, b. Barnacle..... 20

Davis, b. Barnacle..... 7

Maj. Williams, b. Barnacle..... 36

Lawrence, c. Le Maitre, b. Gooch..... 13

Trimen, b. Gooch..... 1

Menzies, b. Gooch..... 4

Shattock, c. Goward, b. Gooch..... 9

Pheows, b. Barnacle..... 20

Ashby, b. Barnacle..... 31

Extras..... 16

Total..... 113

York, c. Warden, b. Williams..... 0

Baker, c. and b. Menzies..... 61

Shattock, c. Goward, b. Williams..... 20

Goward, c. Richardson, b. Williams..... 18

Barnacle, c. Trimen, b. Williams..... 31

Extras..... 4

Total..... 167

Capt. H. J. R. Cullen, Capt. R. W. Marston, F. A. Bridges, W. Le Maitre, W. P. Gooch, did not bat.

Little Whiff—Say, pa, what is the difference between "well" and "good"?

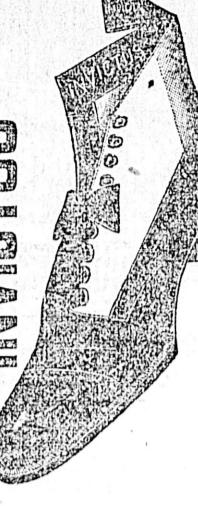
Pa—I have noticed, my son, that about the only time when you are good is when you are not well.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.

Marvellous Cricket Clubs to Send

Weak Eleven to Australia.

INVITATION



Don't Forget That This Is Our

Fall Opening of Boots and Shoes

On the Waterfront

MANY LINERS DUE
DURING THE WEEK

Steamer Georgia Sails Tonight for
Mexico—Oriental Vessels
Expected

ANTILOCHUS HAS BIG CARGO

Three Vessels Will Sail Outward and
Three Are on Way Inward From
Far East.

The Canadian-Mexican liner Georgia arrived at the outer wharf from Vancouver yesterday and will sail for Salina Cruz and intermediate ports of call on the Mexican coast tonight, carrying a fair amount of cargo and six dozen passengers. The cargo includes 300,000 feet of lumber loaded at Hastings mills for Acapulco. The Lonsdale, the other steamer engaged in the Mexican service, is on her way north from Salina Cruz and is expected to arrive here a week from Tuesday.

During this week a large number of steamers are expected at the outer docks. Following the Mexican liner which sails tonight the C.P.R. steamer Empress of India will start on Tuesday on her \$33rd outward trip to Hongkong via the usual ports of call, carrying a full cargo of general freight including a heavy shipment from Manitoba. The Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu liner Kaga Maru is also to sail on Tuesday. She is now loading a large cargo of flour, cotton, machinery, etc., at Seattle and will arrive here about noon Tuesday to embark her local passengers and cargo. After the Kaga Maru the fourth outward bound liner will be despatched on Wednesday, when the big blue funnel liner Antilochus will sail for Liverpool via the ports of the far east, including Manila, with a very large cargo.

The Antilochus will carry a large shipment of flour. She is loading 3,000 tons of this one commodity. Of lumber she will have close to 3,000,000 feet. And it is to be distributed across two continents. There are shipments for Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Bombay, Yokohama and other ports of call.

Two hundred and fifty tons of cassara bark and 1000 tierces of tallow are being laden. Quantities of paper, horseshoes, sash, doors and other general merchandise will help to fill up the big liner's space. She will take to Singapore several hundred tons of box shooks for pineapple crates, a lot of zinc ore for a smelter at Bristol, and sugar machinery for Moji. Four thousand cases of canned salmon from Bellingham will be forwarded to Singapore.

Not only will there be a fleet of outward bound liners at the outer dock during the week but there will also be many inward steamers. The Japanese liner Tosa Maru, which when she left the yards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast was the four masted British steamer Islam, is expected to reach port on Tuesday from Yokohama, which port she left on August 21. The Tosa is bringing 148 tons of general freight and 276 passengers, including 30 Chinese, to be landed here.

Another liner expected here on Tuesday is the Blue Funnel line steamer Teucer, which has over a thousand tons of general freight, mostly from the United Kingdom, for local merchants. The Teucer will as usual land her steerage passengers only on her inward voyage and will then proceed to Tacoma, returning about the end of the week to discharge her freight. The Teucer is now making her third voyage. She is one of the mastless type of large freighters, similar in every particular to the four other steamers used by Albert Holt & Co. in this line.

The steamer Montague of the C. P. R. Oriental fleet is expected later in the week, being due here on Friday. Following the Montague is the Shawmut of the Boston Steamship company, which left Yokohama on Thursday and is due here a week from Wednesday. Mr. Pritchard, the Tacoma agent of the steamer says the Shawmut is a full vessel. He said: "Presumably much of the cargo is tea, as she has stopped at many tea ports. From Manila she is carrying 3,500 tons of hemp and other merchandise. She will bring 100 Japanese and sixty Chinese passengers. As to the first-class list we have received no advices."

THE WATERHOUSE FLEET
Movements of Many Vessels Under the
Puget Sound Agency

Waterhouse & Co. issued a regular circular yesterday giving the latest reports of the movements of various vessels they are operating.

It shows the British steamer Suveric which recently loaded cargo at Tacoma, arrived at Moji en route for Chefoo, Dainy, Newchang and Manilla Aug. 29. She left the Sound Aug. 2. The Boericke, another of the Waterhouse fleet, arrived at Seattle Aug. 23 and departed four days later for Sydney, N. S. W.

The Gyrone, of the Oriental line, arrived at Newchang Aug. 13 with cargo from Tacoma and other Sound ports. She is returning with a cargo of coal from Moji for San Francisco and will leave the Sound for Yokohama again late in October, with cargo from Antwerp. The Comerica arrived at Mazatlan Aug. 15 and is due on the Sound, the report states, about Sept. 22, after calling at San Francisco.

Inaugurating the new Sound, San Francisco-Australian service, the steamer Forster departed yesterday from San Francisco for the Australian ports and Auckland. She has been at San Francisco since Aug. 21. The Ocean steamed from Comox, B. C., for Newcastle Aug. 17, and takes the September sailing Sydney to San Francisco. The British freighter Yeddo, in Tacoma, the first of the week, is still at Chemainus, B. C., loading lumber for Australia. She is scheduled to depart from San Francisco for Australia

Sept. 27.
The Welsh freighter Tymerie is due at Portland about Sept. 18 from Newcastle and departs from there early in October for Vladivostok, Dainy, Taku and Chefoo. The Norwegian steamer Henrik Ibsen departed for Yokohama and other Oriental ports Aug. 28. She has a quantity of freight from here.

The Alaska liner Ohio is at Seattle, after elaborate repairs at Quartermaster harbor, and will leave out for Nome Sept. 1. The Gowanus, which arrived at Auckland July 26, is scheduled to leave San Francisco for Australia Oct. 25. The Aeon will make the same voyage, leaving San Francisco Jan. 17. The Quito left Comox, B. C., for Newcastle Aug. 4, and the Wyner arrived at Hongkong Aug. 25.

QUADRA RETURNS

Government Steamer Arrives From Voyage to the Sandheads

The Canadian government steamer Quadra, Capt. Hackett, returned yesterday from the Sandheads, whither she went to moor a large thirty-ton buoy with bell, whistle and beacon similar to that placed at the Swiftsure bank. She started from here on Monday and arrived at Vancouver the following day. It was then discovered that the chain taken on board here was insufficient to moor the vessel and a telegram was sent to the marine department requesting that more chain be sent. More chain was sent. Meanwhile the Quadra lay at anchor in Vancouver harbor. She was anchored there on Thursday morning when the southwest gale blew in the straits filling the nearby waters with derelict logs from broken booms, and scattering eleven seventeen-ton buoys which were being towed to Esquimalt from Vancouver. The Quadra remained sheltered at Vancouver and on Friday proceeded to the Sandheads and moored the buoy, returning yesterday. When she was at Vancouver orders were sent to her to proceed to save the derelict buoy, but the storm was too strong. The buoys have since been recovered and are being assembled in English bay to be brought here.

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Puget Sound Agency

The Norwegian steamer Transit, Capt. Thomassen, chartered from Wilhelmsen & Co., of Tonsberg, by the British Coast Steamship company, recently formed in this city for one year to engage in the ore and cattle carrying trade between Victoria and Alaskan ports, has arrived at Portland from Karatsu, Japan, with a cargo of 1,950 tons of coal for the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

Capt. Foellinger of this city, who was appointed pilot and executive officer of the Transit by the charterers, has gone to join the steamer which is expected to arrive here about the end of this week from Portland, where she is discharging her coal cargo. On account of the large supply of coal already on hand at Portland it has been proposed by the Pacific Coast Steamship company to divert the cargo brought by the Transit to Seattle, but the orders did not reach the captain in time and it was decided to unload at Portland.

The Transit is a steel screw steamer with well deck, one deck and web frames, of 1,334 tons gross, 1,027 tons net, built in 1889 by Wood, Skinner & Co., of Newcastle, for the Int'l. Trans. & Rederi (W. Wilhelmsen). She is 250 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 15.6 feet deep, and is registered at Tonsberg, Norway.

During the voyage of the Transit from Karatsu to Portland the crew ate flying fish as part of their menu at many meals. "In my long experience," says Capt. Thomassen, master of the Transit, "I never saw such schools of flying fish. In clearing the rail the winged swimmers had to leap a distance of about twelve feet. They usually came up in groups of about a dozen, just enough for a good feed. And they are a fine table delicacy—more inviting than any other dish, to my way of thinking. They are very similar in taste to young mackerel just taken out of the water."

MARINE NOTES

The Cascade, one of the chartered steamers of the marine department, has returned from a cruise in the Gulf, replacing aids to navigation and tending the wants of various lighthouses. She is now loading coal for Carmarthen point light station.

Capt. S. F. MacKenzie, of the MacKenzie Steamship company, of Vancouver, has returned to Vancouver from Seattle suffering from the effects of an accident which befell him there. Capt. MacKenzie slipped and fell, breaking a bone in his right leg and dislocating his ankle.

The steamer Princess Beatrice will sail for northern British Columbia ports one day late, leaving tomorrow instead of tonight.

Sold Liquor to Indians.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 31.—The practice of selling or giving whisky to Indians is evidently increasing and in consequence is causing annoyance to the police. Two charges of this kind occupied the attention of the magistrate at the police court yesterday. W. B. McDonald, a respectably dressed and genteel-looking offender, was convicted for the third time of having sold liquor to Indians and for a second time sent down for six months at hard labor. The evidence of the Indian, Pierre, nailed the charge on McDonald, John Kelly, a fireman on a steamboat was convicted on the evidence of two dusky maidens of having supplied Little Wilson, a Kloochman, with firewater and was fined \$100 or default 30 days. Pierre and Little were both fined for having liquor in their possession and Jennie for being intoxicated. They were warned that these offences must stop.

CAPTAIN'S QUINTARDY

Law of Quarantine Which Worried the Helene's Master

The following despatch under Friday's date referring to the schooner Helene, which came to William Head on Friday and proceeded to Nanaimo

MORE FISHERY CRUISERS NEEDED

Protection of Coastal Fishing Grounds Necessitates Patrol Steamers

ANNOUNCEMENT IS SOON EXPECTED

That New Vessel, for Which Appropriation Was Made in January, Has Been Ordered.

It is expected that an announcement will be made shortly with regard to the building of a new fishing protection cruiser similar in model to the Canada, for which appropriation was made by the government in January last. Pending the building of the new vessel the fishery protection cruiser Kestrel is continuing her futile effort to protect the fishing grounds of the coasts of British Columbia. It is well known that recommendations have been made for some time past to the fisheries department that one cruiser is absurdly inadequate for the work, and that at east two others with much faster steaming power than the Kestrel are needed for the work.

Whether the Hecate strait is considered as a closed water or not, and the general opinion is that it is not, it is shown by the prevailing conditions that energetic patrol is urgently needed to conserve deep sea fisheries of the province for British Columbians. At present it is notorious that United States fishing vessels not only constantly enter within the three mile limit, but make a practise of using harbors of the north and west coast of Vancouver Island, which are not ports of entry. The United States fishing fleets are increasing, two new steamers being under construction at Morans' yards for one of the companies engaged, and it is considered that urgent steps should be taken to have a good patrol of the fishing banks.

The value of fish annually taken from the halibut grounds of northern British Columbia waters and of the west coast of Vancouver Island is estimated at millions of dollars and nearly all being secured by United States vessels. In the summer months much of the fishing is done by these vessels beyond the international limits, but were it not for the unlawful use of British Columbia harbors for shelter, procuring bait, cleaning fish, etc., the United States fishing vessels would be severely handicapped. During the winter months the fish approach close to the shore and in those months patrol is considered more necessary owing to the constant depletions made upon the provincial deep sea fishing grounds.

The United States fishermen who make a practise of using the British Columbia harbors and fishing within the provincial limits are well informed with regard to the movements of the Kestrel and nearly all their vessels steam faster than she can. They are conspicuous by their absence from the local harbors and the prescribed limits while the Kestrel is on the grounds, but during all other times are busy. It is considered that at least two other cruisers are necessary, one of which must be maintained continually on the fishing banks. While no seizures might be made by the cruisers their presence would doubtless have a good moral effect upon the poaching.

The Pacific, especially in the United States coasting trade, is the last stand of the square-rigged sailing ship. Quite recently there arrived at Liverpool two big British sailing ships which afford a potent object lesson in the delays to which this class of deep-water cargo carrier is subject just now, says Shipping Illustrated. Yet, strange to say, Scandinavia and Italy appear to find these second-hand iron or steel steamers paying propositions. The Silberhorn, one of the twain, arrived at Frisco away back in 1902; freights were then abnormally low, and there she remained for quite a time. Later on she went up to Port Hadlock, and took a cargo thence to Liverpool. The Cawdor and the Elliston, two ships similar to the Silberhorn, both underwent long voyages. Leave Comox Wednesdays at 7 a.m. for Namalino and way ports.

Leave Comox Thursdays at 6:00 p.m. for Union bay. Leave Comox Fridays at midnight for Namalino direct.

Leave Nanaimo Fridays at 7:00 a.m. for Vancouver. Leave Nanaimo Fridays at 1:00 p.m. for Namalino.

Leave Nanaimo Fridays at 5:30 p.m. for Union bay and Comox direct.

Leave Comox Saturdays at 7:00 a.m. for Nanaimo and way ports.

Leave Comox Saturdays at 2:00 p.m. for Victoria direct.

Victoria-New Westminster.

R. P. Rithet.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday and Friday.

Leaves Westminster Wednesday and Saturday.

Upper Fraser River.

Beaver.

Leaves New Westminster 8 a.m. Monday.

Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday.

Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Lower Fraser River.

Transfer.

Leaves New Westminster Monday.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (2. & N. Ry.)

Joan.

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois, leaving Sidney daily.

Lumber Notes.

Following are the lumber rates as agreed for the port of Vancouver by the Ship Owners' association of the Pacific. Puget Sound and British Columbia loading:

Hawaiian Islands, \$7.00; Guayamas, \$7.00; Santa Rosalia, \$7.00; Sydney, 28s to 30s; Melbourne or Adelade, 32s to 34s; Port Phillip, 32s to 34s; Fremantle, 32s; Goldsmith 45s; Suva, Fiji Islands, 37s to 40s; Noumea, N. C., 37s to 40s; Hongkong, 37s to 6d; Shanghai, 35s to 38s; Port Arthur, 36s to 38s; Taku, 32s to 34s; Nanchang, 36s to 38s; Kobe or Nagasaki, 36s to 38s; Manila, 37s to 40s; Valparaiso, 36s to 38s; Pisagua range, 22s to 40s; Callao, range, 22s to 40s less direct; 40s to 42s; Cape Town, 50s; other South African ports, 55s.

Hind, Ralph & Co. report the following: Direct to United Kingdom, 57s 6d; to Cork for orders to discharge at safe port United Kingdom or continent between II and H, 57s 6d to 60s.

The Overdue Vessels.

Ship Gulana, 138 days from Melville Blanca, 75 per cent.

German schooner Antje, 110 days from Cardiff to Rio Grande, 8 per cent.

British ship Cressington, 137 days from Iquique to Falmouth, 6 per cent.

British ship Leicester Castle, 150 days from Callao to Falmouth, 10 per cent.

Bark Rendova, 144 days from Clyde for Sydney, 10 per cent.

Celtic Chief, 134 days from Hamburg for Honolulu, 8 per cent.

Gael, 137 days from Cherbourg for Tacoma, 8 per cent.

Rochambeau, 143 days from Rochef

Wanted at Once

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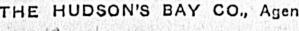
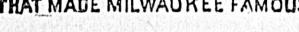
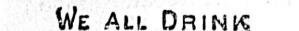
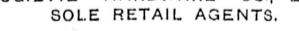
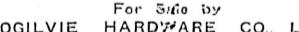
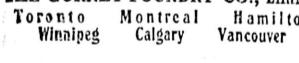
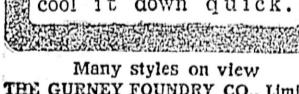
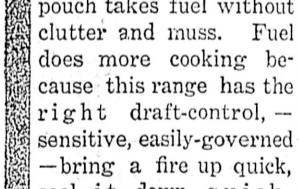
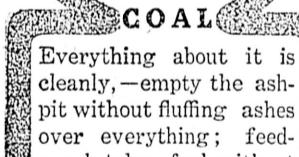
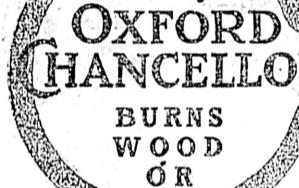
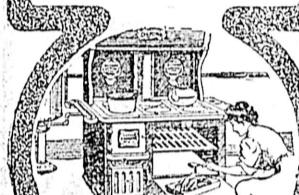
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Eighteen Roomed Dwelling

Stone foundation and three full sized lots, only three minutes from post office, \$12,000—a bargain.

Large, modern, two-story dwelling, and two lots, in splendid location, James Bay; a real bargain at \$4,500
\$250 cash and \$100 quarterly will buy a modern seven roomed dwelling, only ten minutes from post office; price \$2,750
\$500 cash and \$500 per year will buy a nice dwelling, ten minutes from post office; price \$3,500
\$500 cash and \$500 per year for a two storey dwelling on car line, brick and stone foundation; price only \$3,500
Menzies street—Nine roomed dwelling, modern, large lot, 70x136, very well located; terms \$4,500
Dallas Road—Cottage, corner lot with extra building, large frontage on Dupuis road; a bargain at \$4,000
\$3,000—Quebec street, seven roomed dwelling; cheap in order to close an estate.
\$1,000 will buy two cottages in Spring Ridge; always rented.
\$2,500—Five roomed cottage, brick foundation and three lots; terms; a bargain.
\$2,100—Six roomed dwelling on Hillside avenue, with two entrances; terms.
\$3,000—Two storey new modern brick dwelling and lot, 30x120, just off car line and handy to city, reasonable terms, or will sell two for \$5,500

TEN ACRES, overlooking Shawnigan Lake, close Koenig's Station; would make ideal shooting box; only \$150.
\$900—Lot 60x168, nicely located with western slope; half cash, balance on time.
\$2,400 will buy four lots on a corner with rear and side entrance; terms.
1 1-5 acres on Moss street, near Fairfield road, all cleared and in grass \$3,000
1 1-5 acres, Fairfield estate, on a corner, nice shape for subdividing; only \$3,000
Fairfield Estate, lots in the new subdivision near Government House, \$450 and upwards. Call for map.

Pioneer Street—Lot 50x134, close to Blanchard street; only \$1,000
James Bay—\$1,000 will purchase a nice lot in the Medana Estate.

Fruit farms and small suburban acres in abundance. Call for list.

Maddison Street

\$2,650

Block—250 feet frontage by 200 feet deep.

Can arrange easy terms.

Esquimalt Road

\$2,800

Good six-roomed house, worth \$2,000, with two lots worth \$600 each. On terms.

Elford Street

\$1,900

Two lots on corner of Pandora Avenue, last building site for sale on the street.

\$3,900



Business Property

A GOOD SPECULATIVE BUY

Modern Two-Storey Brick Block

Consisting of Five Stores, with cement floored basements and living apartments on top floor. At present paying 7 per cent. net on purchase price, but revenue can be increased. \$12,000 will handle. Balance at 7 per cent. Call at our office for particulars.

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LOTS

WILMOT STREET—Off Oak Bay Avenue, 2 lots 50x135 each, each \$500
JUNCTION ROAD—Off Oak Bay Avenue, 4 lots, 50x135 each, each \$500
BELCHER STREET—1 lot 75x180 \$2,500
BELMONT STREET—3 lots 60x120 each \$2,100
BELMONT AND MILNE—3 lots 50x120 each \$2,600
CORMORANT STREET—1 lot 60x120 \$2,650
CORBURN STREET—2 lots 60x120, each \$800
JOSEPH STREET—3 lots 49 1-2x120, each \$265
NIAGARA STREET—3 lots 60x120, each \$1,000

HOUSES

ST. CHARLES STREET—Two storey house, parlor, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, stable and carriage house, nearly 2 acres land \$16,000
OAK BAY AVENUE—8 room house, pantries, large attic, basement, one acre land, 80 bearing fruit trees, poultry houses, stables, greenhouses \$12,600
BAY STREET—10 room house, all conveniences, lot 110 feet, frontage, 240 feet deep \$4,000
PANDORA AVENUE—1 1-2 story house, 6 rooms, stable for 2 horses, carriage house, lot 30x165, property faces 2 streets \$4,600
MONTEREY AVENUE—9 room house, lot 50x120, fine situation \$6,000
BURDETT AVENUE—Two storey bungalow, 8 rooms, lot 55x120, cement foundations and basement all conveniences \$6,000
FREDERICK STREET—7 room house, all conveniences, lot 50x135. Good back garden, beautiful front garden and lawn, greenhouse with grape vines, cement sidewalks, electric lights and all conveniences \$4,725
ROCKLAND AVENUE—One story bungalow, with attic, 7 rooms, basement, all conveniences \$5,000

F FARMS

COWICHAN VALLEY—200 acres, all cultivated, long frontage on Courtney river, good house barns and outbuildings, 3 miles from Comox wharf, hay crop nets \$3,000 per year \$22,000
HAPPY VALLEY ROAD—156 acres, 6 room house, live creek and good well, all kinds fruit trees, lot of fine timber, school 2 miles \$6,000
SALT SPRING ISLAND—187 acres, 100 under cultivation, 3 acres bearing fruit trees, 400 trees planted 2 years, large quantity of small fruit, large flowing stream, also good springs, 8 room house, new barn 72x72, 2 chicken houses, implements of all kinds, farm all fenced. A very choice property \$16,000

SNAPS IN LOTS IN THE OAK BAY DISTRICT

One Lot on south side Milton Street, 50x126 feet, \$450. Six Lots on north side Milton Street, 50x125 feet, each \$450.

Two Lots on Chaucer Street, 50x126 feet, each \$475

This is choice property, just a step from either the Willows or Oak Bay car line. Worth easily \$600 per lot and will sell at that figure before January 1st. The low prices we are offering them at will hold good for ten days only.

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\$1,800.00 will purchase 9 acres at Elk Lake, of which 4 acres are cleared, balance seeded in clover, cottage of two rooms, 75 fruit trees, 2,000 strawberry plants. Only 6 miles from the city.
\$6,300.00 will purchase 192 feet on St. Charles Street by a depth of 120 feet. A beautiful building site and in the best part of the city. (249)
\$4,750.00 will purchase about 2 acres and dwelling of 6 rooms on the Craigflower Road and Gorge car line. This must be bought as a whole, but could be easily sub-divided. (952)
\$2,800.00 will purchase 100 feet by 120 feet on the Esquimalt Road, with good 2-story dwelling, with beautiful view. Possession February 1908. (975)
\$315.00 each will purchase a number of lots near Dallas Road, on St. Lawrence Street. There are only a very few left.
\$3,700.00 will purchase a full sized corner lot in James Bay and within ten minutes walk of the city post office, stable erected with accommodation for 9 horses. Terms are easy. (995)

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FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

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We Advertised for Ten Houses for Rent, but up to the present time none have been offered.

Good house, corner Menzies and Niagara; \$6,000. Close to car, Park and Dallas Road.
Two good houses, nice lawns, and trees; 7 rooms, all modern; two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill Park; half block from car line. Each house, \$3,000. Easy terms.
Cottage, Biffitt Street, \$2,500. \$1,000 cash.
7-roomed house on King's Road, \$1,800. \$400 cash.
6-roomed house, South Pandora, \$1,700. \$400 cash.
Beautiful residence on Gorge Road, \$7,000.

90 feet on Fort Street, between Blanchard and Douglas. Now is the time to buy this kind of property.
4 lots Carberry Gardens, nearly 2-3 of an acre, \$5,000.
2 acres on corner of Cedar Hill, cross-road and Mount Tolmie; 120 feet front, \$15,000 cash.
8½ acres, South Pandora Island, 6-roomed house; good outbuildings; fruit trees; gardens, \$2,000. Half cash.
5-roomed cottage on Johnson Street, between Vancouver and Cook Streets, \$2,000. Easy terms.

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Strawberry Vale

5 1-2 acres of good fruit land only four miles from town on first-class road, 4 acres cleared and under cultivation, 1-2 acre in stumps easily cleared, and 1 acre of rock suitable for chicken run. This is an ideal location for small fruit farm and is only a short distance from Portage Inlet. For quick sale, \$1,650.

Tennyson Avenue, new five-room cottage, two lots.....	\$1,700
Edmonton Road, four-room cottage, one lot 45 x 144	\$1,500
Chambers Street, four-room cottage, two lots.....	\$850
Simcoe Street, two lots, each.....	\$900
Oak Bay, six-room house, barn, fine garden, two lots	\$5,700
Caledonia, Corner Blanchard, 60 x 132.....	\$1,200

Apply

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160 acres of land, easy terms, at.....	\$ 7,500
25 acres, an excellent fruit farm, within four minutes of the Gorge train line.....	35,000
A residence and two lots on the Oak Bay car line. Easy terms, at..	6,500
Business block, earning 7 per cent. net on purchase price.	
Four lots, Dallas Road.....	6,000
Five lots, Menzies street.....	30,000
Water front lot, opposite post office.....	25,000
Water front lot, adjoining C. P. R. wharves, James Bay.....	17,500
Water front lot, fronting on harbor, James Bay.....	12,500
Water front lot, adjoining Spratt's Marine Railway.....	13,500
An acre subdivided, six lots, best residential section of the city, at...	12,500

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Easy Terms.

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We have been engaged for many years in selling farm lands in the Prairie Provinces, and have an extensive business connection with farmers there, many of whom intend to come to Vancouver Island this fall in search of

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS
Owing to our connection there, we are in a position to sell good

FRUIT LANDS

If listed with us at their proper value

We have already made some very important sales

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Will kindly call and give us particulars as to price and terms, and we will advertise, and push the sales as speedily as possible.

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FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE
near car line. Price \$1,000.00,
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MODERN SEVEN ROOMED

house, bath, etc.; large rooms,
electric light, basement, brick
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\$4,000.00.

EIGHT ROOMED MODERN
house. Seven minutes from
post office in good locality.
Price \$4,000.00.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, two
lots, good stable, near sea.
Price \$3,600.00.

Choke acreage, Oak Bay close to car line.

LARGE MODERN HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS, two bath rooms, lot
and a half of land. Nice grounds, shrubs, etc. Price \$9,000.00; one-
third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

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The cheapest buy on the market.

Several really good buys in City Property—enquire about these today. Wanted at once—Twenty houses, about \$2,000 each.

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THIS fine new subdivision is only a few minutes' walk from one of the best beaches around Victoria. Street cars run right out to the property. Large lots now on sale at low prices and easy terms. Don't fail to secure one or more of these fine lots.

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PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 537.

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VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

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Largest drycleaning establishment in the province. Country orders collected. Phone 200. Hems & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS

120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

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Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Ship-builders. Foundry Supplies. Work Street. Telephone 570.

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FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson St. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

HARDWARE

THE HICKMAN TYPE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in Hardware, Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

JAPANESE GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stones, Tooth Powder, J. M. Nagano & Co., 14 Broad Street, and 61 Douglas, Baldwin Block.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store Street. Phone 1336.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, cans, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Eden, 34 Princess Ave. Phone A602.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS—91-93 Yates St. Tel. B742. Complete assortment, best goods.

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L. HAIFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store St. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Jobbing promptly attended to.

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SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Flora Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

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Rubber Tires fitted to Buggies, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

SASHES AND DOORS

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., Lbvs., Lumber, Sashes and Doors. Government St. Tel. 561.

SAW AND TOOL SHARPENING

WAITES BROS., 59 Fort St. Tel. 446. jy6

SCAVENGER

JAMES MCK. WILSON. Phone 662. Scavenger.

SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opposite Post Office.

SHIRT METAL WORKERS

COUGHILLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Gel," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 897.

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STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opposite Post Office.

TEAMING

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming, 21 Cormorant St. Tel. 536.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LTD., Pembroke St., Victoria. Telephone 441.

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COUGHILLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government Street, Victoria. Tel. 561. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Cason, Manager.

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A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

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LODGES AND SOCIETIES

ALEXANDRA LODGE, Sons of England, B. S. 116, Meeting 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. K. of P. Hall. jc5

O. O. G.

Perseverance Lodge meets every Tuesday night in K. of P. Hall. Visiting members welcome.

SC. H. Y.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. E. Hayes, Secy. Bk. of Commerce Building.

W. P. F.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

W. S. B.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Chas. Neale, Secy. Bk. of Commerce Building.

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ACREAGE

Several Two Acre Blocks

On Portage Inlet

Ideal Building Site

For Quick Sale

\$750 per acre

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

96½ Government St. Phone 1485.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REAL ESTATE CO.

Office, 51 Fort St. Phone 1381.

We have several excellent buys on our list. Here are a few of them:

CLARENCE STREET—Very pretty new modern 7 room bungalow on a lot and a half of ground, well laid out in shrubs and trees. Price \$5,000, terms, \$1,000.

SIMCOE STREET—Fine ten room house with good parlor, modern in every respect, ground floor three lots 60x120 each, this is a fine home and a bargain at \$12,500.

PANDORA AVENUE—Ten fine lots fronting on Pandora and Gladstone avenues. Price on block \$4,000. This is a bargain.

FARMS AND ACREAGE for sale in every locality. Money to loan and fire insurance written.

We can deliver any of these parcels.

ALBERNI

We have several excellent buys on our list. Here are a few of them:

CLARENCE STREET—Very pretty new modern 7 room bungalow on a lot and a half of ground, well laid out in shrubs and trees. Price \$5,000, terms, \$1,000.

SIMCOE STREET—Fine ten room house with good parlor, modern in every respect, ground floor three lots 60x120 each, this is a fine home and a bargain at \$12,500.

PANDORA AVENUE—Ten fine lots fronting on Pandora and Gladstone avenues. Price on block \$4,000. This is a bargain.

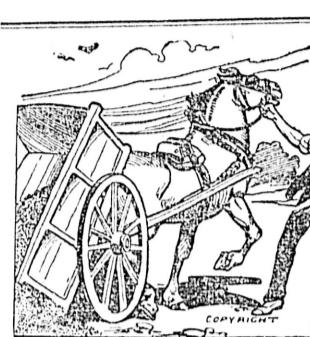
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22 FORT STREET, VICTORIA

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CART HARNESS

Strong and serviceable. Extra heavy collars, just the thing required for heavy work. We sell at the right prices. You'll find this a harness you can depend on. In fact you can depend on any harness you buy here. We have every kind of harness—heavy and light—for every kind of service. All are honest harness at honest prices. Also a large assortment of tools and valves.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.,
44 Yates Street.**CHEAP FARM**

32½ acres of the best of land. Only 5 miles out of town. Half cultivated. Fruit trees, running stream, good 6-roomed house, barns and outbuildings, all fenced. Price \$325 per acre. Terms easy.

Cholice and cheap lots, James Bay, Oak Bay Avenue, and Belmont Avenue.

V. C. MADDOCK & CO.
10 BROAD STREET
Phone 1407**NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 53 of the Municipal Clauses Act, that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has passed an order authorizing the certain wooden buildings or structures erected, situate and being upon the lots or pieces of land respectively known as:

Lot 55, block J, Pembroke street, (one side); Lot 57, block J, corner of Discovery and Government streets, (3 old sheds); Lot 65, block K, south side of Discovery street, C2 stables and 2 shacks); Lot 69, block K, Discovery street (washhouse and sheds); Lot 149, block B, Store street, one-half storey frame building); Lot 169, block E, corner of Herald and Store streets, (one 2 storey half barn building and old blacksmith shop); Lot 6, block M, Herald street, (one old shed);

Lot 62, block L, Herald street, (one old stable); Lot 63, block M, block 69, block M, Fisgward street (Gleichen houses and fence); Lot 12-14 block M, Fisgward street, (chicken houses and fence); Lot 455, block E, Fisgward street, (one 20 ft. shed); Lot 107, block 1, Fort street, (one old frame building); Lot 128, block B, Store street, G1 shed, at the rear of north part of said lot); Lot 434, block G, Cormorant street, (old sheds and fence); Lots 16 and 18, Cormorant street, (one old stable and fence); Lot 107, block F, (one old veranda); Lot 638, block U, Pandora street, (one storey frame building); Lot 161n, block 2, Broad street, (one and one-half storey building); and sheds and one building on rear of same; Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 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928, 929, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 930, 931, 932,

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If you do, be sure and buy one of the

Fairbanks-Morse

Vertical, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene or Oil Engines

They are "Made in Canada" by Canadian mechanics using Canadian material, and are sold by a Canadian Company through Canadian Agents, viz.:

Phone 82. **B. C. Hardware Co.**, P.O. Box 683

Call on us and we will show you that these Engines are the best for all power purposes

COMBINATION Launch Headlights

complying with the marine regulations. Drop in and see these and other latest, up-to-date Launch Fittings.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
29 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

SHOOTING COATS

Have you seen our stock of

Large Assortments at
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO. - 115 Government St.

POTATOES AND ONIONS

FOR A FEW DAYS

Potatoes, 100 lbs. for... \$2.00 | Onions, 10 lbs. for.... 25c
FREE DELIVERY.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 87-89 YATES STREET

OUTING DISCOMFORT PREVENTED

Sensitive skins suffer from the sun, which is the chief distracting factor in the pleasure of an outing. The best possible protection is **FRASER'S ALMOND CREAM**. It prevents sunburn and is a dainty, cooling and healing preparation, that should be in every outing outfit. Price 25 cents.

Geo. A. Fraser, Prop. "EMPEROR DRUG HALL" 30-32 Government St.

THE WOODS HOTEL

New and Strictly Modern
VANCOUVER, B. C.

GROUSE AND DEER SEASON NOW OPEN

Commencing Today it Is Legal to Shoot Grouse and Deer

Today the open season for grouse and deer on Vancouver Island commences.

Hundreds of sportsmen and dogs crowded the E. & N. train which pulled out of the station at 4 o'clock yesterday and today the woods will literally be full of them.

It has been stated that the grouse are plentiful this year along the line of the E. & N., but this other hunters deny, and many have expressed the opinion that there will be fewer birds killed this year than ever before.

Deer, however, are far more plentiful than previously.

The game wardens this year will enforce the provisions of the game act as stringently as possible, and in this connection it should be remembered by sportsmen that the open season for pheasants does not commence until the first of next month. There has been a good deal of illegal shooting up the line of the E. & N., and on the gulf islands, and the local fish and game club officials have been petitioned for the services of game wardens. It is probable that more men will be appointed next year.

Scotch Concert at Gorge
The Scotch concert at the Gorge on Friday evening by the choir of First Presbyterian church proved a huge success, over a thousand people attending the entertainment. Mrs. Lewis Hall was the accompanist, with J. G. Brown as conductor. The programme was as follows: "Rising of the Clans," chorus; violin selections, Mr. Dobson; (reels and strathspeys); part song, "Edinburgh Toon," (solo Mrs. Gregson); solo, "March of the Cameron Men," Mr. H. Owens; part song, "Medley Scottish Airs," (Lady

Nanaimo Local News

Nanaimo, Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bate, Jr. announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Katherine Emily, to Mr. E. C. Grundy, accountant of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Miss Ina Tingley, of Victoria, is visiting Miss Reynolds, Skinner street.

Miss Edie Creed, who has been the guest of Miss Lily Sutton for the past week, returned to her home Friday morning.

Mr. Rufus Smith, of Seattle, his wife and daughters, arrived last Thursday and left for Alberni Friday morning in their touring car.

Fred Leighton returned yesterday from his vacation trip to Santiago. He sailed on the steamer Hornlon.

Removed.

T. M. Brayshaw, the well known carriage builder and general blacksmith, has removed from 17 Broughton street, to his new premises, corner Government and Chatham streets, where he will be pleased to continue catering to his old patrons. Mr. Brayshaw has secured in addition to his present business, the agency for one of the best carriage building manufacturers in the United States,

There's no economy in buying "cheap" salt. At present prices WINDSOR SALT costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never cakes.

107 W

A Safe Drink

For Summer Time

Thorpe's Aromatic Pale Dry Ginger Ale

A good author once wrote "Wedlock is like Wine, not properly judged of until the second glass."

"Unrivalled!" "Unequalled!" "Unexcelled," is the connoisseur's verdict, after the second glass of Mum's Selected Brum. It is a very dry and genuine Brum Champagne of exceeding purity without being heavy, in fact it is the finest champagne that has ever been imported into this country.

**PITHER & LEISER,
Sole Agents.**

TO VISITORS, FRIENDS AND PATRONS

Tomorrow

BEING LABOR DAY

This Store will be Closed All Day

Re-opens at usual time, 8.30 Tuesday Morning

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Your Overcoat

Having Overcoat thought these days, sir?

Most men are.

If you find it difficult to determine just what sort of overcoat will please you best, we'll take pleasure in giving you the benefit of our knowledge.

We understand the Overcoat question thoroughly. "Fit-Reform" tailors produce the best Overcoats known to the trade. We believe we can show you just the Overcoat you would like to own, at a price you'll willingly pay.

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

INTERIOR INDIANS ARE NOW FACING STARVATION

Failure of Salmon Run Affects New Caledonian and Upper Fraser

The Indians of the New Caledonia region and the Upper Fraser are face to face with what practically will amount to famine unless measures for their relief during the coming winter are adopted. The complete failure of the salmon run to the Upper Fraser is the cause.

Since time immemorial the staple article of food of the Indian has been salmon, and with that gone he must be assisted or starve. For some time he has only been able, as one of the cannery put it, "to obtain a square meal once in four years," when following the usual cycle the full year of the salmon run, crops up again, but in the poorest of the lean years he has always been able to secure an ample supply which, when dried, will last him through the winter.

It is understood that the Hudson's Bay company has brought to the attention of the Indian department the condition of the Indians at Stuart lake. Here there was no run of salmon at all, and the Indians will require instant relief.

The Fraser canyon was virtually deserted this year by the Indians. Hon. J. H. Turner expressed his surprise at the unwonted sight. Formerly the canyon was alive with Indians, and the smell of drying fish could be

caught from the train in passing. On the occasion of his passage through this year he saw hardly an Indian. Instead of the hundreds of male Indians fishing at the different stages in the canyon, this year he could observe merely a few solitary ones, mostly old and infirm.

Just what measures of relief will be adopted by the Dominion government is not known yet, but prompt action will have to be taken.

The matter furnishes a striking commentary of the neglect of the Dominion government to observe the warnings of the provincial fisheries commissioner, J. P. Babcock, in regard to the depletion of salmon.

To Build Alberni Line

Sixty Japanese were landed at Nanaimo bay last week. They have been engaged by the C. P. R. railway to work upon the projected Alberni extension. The work will be prosecuted with all possible speed and another party of men will probably leave Victoria during the present week.

Chicago's Canal

Chicago, Aug. 31.—A week from today the project of the waterway from the lakes to the gulf, at least a waterway for crafts of small size, will be an established fact. Yesterday the valves of the celebrated "Butterfly Dam," the inception and construction of which is original with the engineers of the sanitary district, were opened, and for the first time water was allowed to flow from the drainage canal. Trustees of the drainage board and a number of guests from Chicago were present, as well as several hundred people from Joliet and Lockport.

Vesuvius in Action

Rome, Aug. 31.—Mt. Vesuvius continued in action today. The crater is slowly emitting lava and smoke.

The House of Quality

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VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

SHOOTING SEASON OPEN

Great Crowd of Sportsmen Leave
For the Woods

The hunting season opens today and the woods are literally full of the numerous parties who for days past have been making preparations for expeditions to their favorite districts. Many have come from across the Sound and the Mainland, realizing that the points to be reached from Victoria are the best, from a sportsman's point of view, on the whole coast. The seas opening today are:

Ducks of all kinds, snipe, bittern, heron, plover, meadow lark. From September 1 to February 28.

Grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and ptarmigan. From September 1 to December 31.

Moose (bull), caribou (bull), elk or wapiti (bull) and hare. By order-in-council a close season is declared in certain districts. From September 1 to December 31.

Deer, mountain goat, mountain sheep (rams). By order-in-council a close season is declared in certain districts. From September 1 to December 15.

The order-in-council in regard to game follows:

Close season for all birds mentioned in schedule "B" of the "Game Protection Act 1898." In the municipality of Chilliwack until 15th of October, 1907, inclusive.

Close season for prairie chicken, willow grouse, and blue grouse in the Okanagan Electoral district, until September 1, 1910.

Close season for mountain sheep (rams) in the Lillooet and Caribou Electoral districts, from and after the 14th day of November in each year.

Close season for all birds mentioned in schedule "B" of the "Game Protection Act 1898," in the municipality of Kent (Agassiz) until the 15th of October, 1907, inclusive.

Close season for prairie chicken in the Kamloops Electoral district, until the 31st day of August, 1908, inclusive.

It is probable that the pheasant season will be open on October 1, on Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, and probably on October 15 on the Mainland, it being expected that an order-in-council will be passed to that effect.

Not for six or seven years, in the opinion of Chief Game Warden Heald of the C. P. R., has there been such an excellent showing of game of all kinds. "Blue grouse are of course always rather scarce," he said the other day, "but the willow grouse are thick. In the course of my duties as warden I patrol the whole of the E. & N. land belt, and the coves of birds are plentiful throughout that entire district.

"As to deer, they are a perfect nuisance. At Cobble Hill one rancher has three acres of peas absolutely destroyed by their ravages."

This is Mr. Heald's first year in overseeing the land belt, but he is basing his estimate of a big year on his own observations, and on information obtained from ranchers throughout the country. As he covers the whole district by train, by steamer and on foot, he is in a position to give the facts.

The forest fires at Mount Sicker, Cameron Lake and Sooke have of course destroyed a number of young birds, but these will not appreciably diminish the general supply. In some cases the C. P. R. fighters threw young grouse out of the way of the fire, but the birds, stumped by the smoke and heat, ran back into the flames and perished.

Mr. Heald denies the occasional reports of slaughter of game out of season. There has been very little of this practice going on during the present year.

HOW TO HUNT DEER

An Experienced Sportsman Proffers Some Good Advice

The outgoing trains were crowded yesterday and today with enthusiastic sportsmen on a hunt for deer, which are reported as very plentiful at numerous points along the line of the E. & N. railway and sections adjacent. R. Clapham, writing in Red and Gun in Canada, gives some views on the question of still hunting which will be read with especial interest just now. He says:

"There are strong adherents to both styles of hunting, but I think that the true sportsmen, men who go to the woods for the real pleasures and hardships of a hunt, and with no desire to make their trip a paying proposition, will agree that still hunting is infinitely more sporting and more scientific than hunting with hounds."

"There are of course points in favor of hounding deer as well as still hunting, but without a doubt, I think the still hunt is the best and most legitimate method of killing deer."

"I quite expect to have a clamor raised about my devoted head by the devotees of hounding, but I am quite willing to listen to their side of the question and shall be only too glad to read anything which such devotees may deem fit to write upon the subject."

"Personally I have both still hunted and used hounds in the north woods, and have successfully brought deer to hand by both methods, yet when on such trips I have seen much which has quite put the hounding of game into the back seat in my estimation."

"Many people claim that a hunter's camp is not complete without its complement of hounds, but I think there are many who are glad enough to dispense with such additions to the outfit. Others claim that where still hunting alone is allowed there are far more accidents than when a party is running hounds. Accidents will happen under the best regulated circumstances, but with proper care and precaution, fatal accidents in the woods should be few and far between."

"There are people in every community who will shoot at anything which moves in the woods, and who should not be allowed to handle firearms at all, and it is such people, who, if hounding was prohibited, would in all probability give up the sport, for they are not capable of still-hunting a sheep, much less a deer, and with no one to put out their dogs for them, they would soon give up in disgust and take to shooting cotton-tails nearer home."

"It is far from my thoughts to run down the many good and true sportsmen who annually hunt in the woods,

whether with hounds or unassisted; rather would I give them the credit and esteem they deserve, although I cannot refrain from "calling down" very many men who are sportsmen in their own estimation, but who in reality are simply butchers and money-grabbers and who hunt because they have a couple of weeks' outing, with possibly enough deer to sell off the butchers on their return, to enable them to pay all expenses of the trip.

"Such proceedings are in my estimation anything but sportsmanlike, and yet every season I have seen such occurrences, and have met gangs of hunters who had as little true sportsmanship about them as an old woman. It's just such people to whom the bounding of deer appeal most strongly.

"By wearing proper dress when still hunting, such as scarlet jersey or cap, there is no excuse for any man to put a bullet into you, and anyone who did so would certainly deserve another in return.

"Half the fools who nowadays go out hunting, hardly know the muzzle from the butt of a gun; yet they consider themselves capable of joining some party, and shooting at everything which shows the least sign of movement in the bush.

"I know more than one gang who

annlike manner finds that in many districts their chances of success are very slim. I do not condemn hunting with hounds altogether, as it can be done in a much more sportsmanlike way than many gangs at present do it, but I consider that its abolition would be a wise act, and would allow the deer to increase far more than they are doing at the present time. The deer killed by fair still hunting would amount to but a small portion of what are annually shipped out from the woods under the existing laws, and fewer hunters of an objectionable character would go north to empty their guns promiscuously into the bush.

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The Hunting of Big Game In British Columbia

The Diary of a Successful Trip—By J. E. Campbell.

In the fall of 1904, Mr. C. A. Murdoch, of Kansas City, Mo., with his friend, Mr. Henry Hunter of Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. J. E. Moore, of Alliance, Neb., and myself, spent several weeks in Wyoming, hunting elk and other game. We were near the Yellowstone River where it passes into the Yellowstone National Park, and just south of the Park, in what is known as "Two Ocean Pass." Our trip was fairly successful, and we there conceived the idea of hunting big game, outside of the United States.

We wanted moose, especially, now very scarce in the Western States.

Dr. Moore corresponded with parties in British Columbia, received encouraging accounts of the hunting there, and our trip to the Cassiar country was decided upon.

Mr. Murdock and I left Kansas City, at 9.40, the evening of Aug. 13th, 1906, arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the morning of the 14th and at St. Paul, the same evening, two hours late.

The train for the west had left, and we were compelled to spend the night in St. Paul, stopping at the Hotel Ryan, where we found good accommodation, but we regretted the delay of twelve hours.

The trip from Council Bluffs to St. Paul at this season of the year is especially interesting. We passed over a large and fertile tract of country, perhaps none more so, in the west. Elegant agricultural land, nearly the entire day, covered with wheat, corn and oats, in what seemed unlimited abundance. Arrived at Moose Jaw, Canada, a prosperous town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, too late to make connections with trains going west, remaining there until nearly midnight.

Our train from Moose Jaw for the west, was made up at that place, and not being the regular train, was without a dining car.

At Medicine Hat, a town of some importance, we were directed by the train people, to go to a restaurant near the depot for breakfast. The bill of fare was inferior coffee and unpalatable, unnameable sandwiches. A repulsive Chinaman was in charge, with untidy Indian girls as waiters. A lady called for tea, which in course of time was brought. Its color was very dark; in that respect, it had the appearance of coffee. The lady asked: "Is this tea?" The girl, indignant at the question, replied in her broken English, in a loud voice: "If you don't believe him, smell him."

To add to our annoyance, we were under the impression that our steamer was to sail on the morning of the 18th. En route, our courteous railroad conductor telegraphed to an official in Vancouver, explaining our delay of twenty-four hours, which was the fault of the railroad and asked that the boat wait for us. He received a reply later, greatly to our relief, that the boat did not sail until twenty-three o'clock Saturday August 18th, which is eleven o'clock p.m.

Our delay was now causing us to be one day late getting into Vancouver, where we arrived August 18th, at 7.25 p.m. This five-days' trip had made railroad travel exceedingly distasteful and monotonous, and we were greatly pleased to meet our friend, Dr. Moore, and his hunting companion, Mr. Frank Jones, of Knoxville, Tenn., at the depot.

We had, in Wyoming, two years ago, found Dr. Moore, to be a genial, courteous gentleman, unexcelled in the requirements for camp life in the mountains.

We went aboard our boat, the "Princess Beatrice," at eleven o'clock in the evening, but she did not sail until 5.30 the following morning, August 19th. The "Beatrice" is not a large boat, but she is of modern construction, and we find her quite comfortable. Bill of fare, very satisfactory, officers courteous and obliging. Our staterooms are very small, but our beds are good. Today we are continually in sight of snow capped mountains. The scenery is interesting, the weather cool and refreshing.

August 20th: Our pleasant weather continues. The scenery is unchanged and becoming monotonous. This inland passage in most places seems like a wide river. On both sides are low hills covered with pine and other similar evergreen timber. We passed today at two p.m. an interesting mountain on a small island called "The Chinese Hat." From a distance it had the appearance of a Mexican hat, or a hay stack. As we approach it its form seems to have changed. It has lost its round appearance. Today we saw several whales. One of them came near the boat. They spouted water vigorously. We were much interested in them. They were the first that I had ever seen. Weather still fair, a little cool, requiring an overcoat when on deck to be comfortable, reminding one of late October or early November, but not "chill November's early blast."

August 21st: Arose at 7.30. Breakfast at the usual hour, eight o'clock. Arrived at Port Simpson, B. C. at 8.30. Many Indians live here. A few totem poles are to be seen. Most of the Indian inhabitants are absent fishing. This is a balmy, springlike morning, warmer than yesterday, though farther north. Port Simpson seems to have a population of from six to eight hundred. Tide not in. Ordinarily, the daily tide is twenty feet, and at times twenty-six feet. We are all very well this morning. The trip continues to be enjoyable. Would be more so if I could hear that all were well at home. Arrived at Ketchikan, the first town in Alaska on our trip, at 2.30 p.m. Remained there an hour or more. This, a thriving town of probably fifteen hundred inhabitants, is especially noted for its rich copper mines, some gold mines also, besides important lumber industries. It is a prosperous town, and has a bright future. On the edge of the town is a river, the name of which I fail to remember, we saw our first salmon. The water is literally filled with them. At the foot of the falls, near the town, there is a broad pool where there seems to be a thousand or more fish in sight. The river is very low, making it impossible for the fish to get up the falls, though they are continually trying to do so, jumping at a height which seems marvelous to me.

12.20 at night, whistle blowing for Wrangell, lights of town shining bright. Got off our boat at one o'clock, this, the morning of August 22nd. We were not treated with much civility by a subordinate government official. Were required to give up our hand baggage which was taken direct to the Government warehouse, in spite of our murmuring and protests. "You can get your baggage in the morning," was the

only reply and satisfaction we received. In a few moments, however, it was turned over to us by the senior officer who apologized for the annoyance. We then made haste to secure lodgings for the rest of the night. Found comfortable rooms at the leading hotel near the wharf. Had a fairly good breakfast at a restaurant. Our hotel, a comodious building, is not completed, and not serving meals. Weather cloudy, cool and very damp. Now at 8 a.m. the sun is beginning to make its appearance. Wrangell claims to have one thousand people, half of whom are said to be Indians. The principal industries are lumber and fishing. It is noted for the number and variety of its totem poles, which give in hieroglyphics the family history, the clan to which the owner belongs, his ancestry, etc. Most of the business houses are built on the wharf. It is a town without a horse.

August 24th: We came aboard our river steamer "Mount Royal," last evening. Left Wrangell this morning at four o'clock for the Stikine River, the mouth of which is eight miles distant, bound for the town of Telegraph Creek, the head of navigation, 160 miles away. Our boat, rather small, is a stern wheel of light draft, especially suited for its purposes. Passage to Telegraph Creek \$15, not including meals, which are fifty cents each. Not especially inviting at first, but they afterwards become quite satisfactory. At 9.30 a.m. we passed the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, marked on both sides of the river by an opening cut in the dense timber, two or three rods in width. On the mountain tops not visible, are said to be iron posts placed at intervals to mark the line.

We arrived at Glenora about 4.30 p.m. Unloaded part of the cargo. Started up the river, but were not able to get over the rapids, and dropped back to Glenora where we spent the night. Glenora has twenty or thirty buildings, but is now inhabited by only one family, that of the revenue collector. In 1893, of eight years ago, it is said to have had a population of four to five

river. No change in the forest timber. The mountains are covered with spruce, pine and balsam fir, between the trees a jungle of willow, alder and other brush. Now in the early afternoon there is no snow in sight. An hour before night we came to a wood yard, that is, several cords of wood. The boat is made fast for the night. We saw today by the use of our field glasses a number of goats on the mountain side.

August 26th: Started this morning at four raining a little. This morning excepted, we have had no rain, and generally sunshine. As said before, "The Mount Royal" is a stern wheel boat, no other kind is said to be practicable on this river. About thirty passengers aboard, sixteen of whom are hunters, a German Baron among the number and several Englishmen. The deck hands are all Indians, strong, active, willing fellows. Jap cooks and waiters. At eleven o'clock this morning we came to a cabin on the river bank, the first inhabited for a hundred miles. The sole occupant, a man by the name of Kirk, but he is a regular Selkirk, as he has lived here alone for nine years. He is seventy-three years of age. His family live in Vancouver. He has never seen any of them during the nine years. He has a garden with fine potatoes, and some other vegetables. Does some prospecting, has a gold mine that rumor says is valuable. Cuts cord wood for the boats, and does some trapping in winter.

We arrived at Glenora about 4.30 p.m. Unloaded part of the cargo. Started up the river, but were not able to get over the rapids, and dropped back to Glenora where we spent the night. Glenora has twenty or thirty buildings, but is now inhabited by only one family, that of the revenue collector. In 1893, of eight years ago, it is said to have had a population of four to five

three times as many Indians, men, women and children, with dogs too numerous to count. August 27th is an important day for Telegraph Creek. The hunters will buy supplies from the merchants in large and liberal amounts. A hundred or more pack horses will be needed, and employment given to forty or fifty Indians who will serve as guides, cooks, packers and helpers. None of these Indians are paid less than \$3 per day, some of them get more, while horses cost \$2 per day. Flour costs \$6 per hundred, bacon 25 cents per lb., butter 50 cents, beans 10 cents, sugar 10 cents and rice 10 cents a pound. These prices are not unreasonable, considering the distance and cost of transportation. This town has two general stores, two restaurants, or boarding houses, and one saloon. The trade is largely in furs in the winter season. During the summer months a good many supplies are sold to miners who operate near Dease Lake and other places in the interior.

We left Telegraph Creek at ten o'clock the morning of August 28th, and said goodbye to civilization. We have four Indians, two of whom are guides, a cook and a packer. We have ten horses, six pack horses, and four saddle horses, furnished us by Mr. Frank Calbraith. Made our first camp at two p.m. on the head of Telegraph Creek at what is known as "The Summit," ten miles from the town. Rained nearly all night.

August 29th: Breakfast at seven, preparing to start, slept well on our air bed. There can be no greater luxury on a camping trip than a rubber bed. Our camp tonight is on second Tashlum River, near Highlands Ranch. Arrived here at 3.30 p.m. Clear sunset, promising a fair day for the tomorrow.

August 30th: This is a good camp, and we have had a good night's rest.

pack saddles, dog sleds, bits of harness, etc.

August 31st: Breakfast at seven. Trout, corn cakes, coffee, etc., most palatable and enjoyable. This outdoor life is fine. Left camp at 9.35. Our trail leads up a mountain three miles to the summit. The Indians spoke of it as "straight up" and very difficult. We found it not very steep, and easy of ascent. While it was rather hard on our heavily loaded pack horses, we considered it a very easy trail, when compared with many we have traveled elsewhere. Went into camp at 3.30 p.m. near a vacant cabin belonging to the telegraph line, that has all along paralleled our trail. We are on the Dodadonay river or creek, twelve miles from our last camp, and forty-five miles from Telegraph Creek. We call this the Dodadonay camp. Dr. Moore killed a porcupine on the stake before the campfire. It is being cooked with the skin on. Though the Indians have just finished an enormous meal, they seem to be looking forward with delight to their dessert, the porcupine.

September 1st: Breakfast over at six. We found in our tent this morning a fourth of an inch of ice on our water bucket. Sheep were killed today by Dr. Moore, Frank and Jimmy. None of them have good heads. We found it bitterly cold in the mountains. I suffered greatly. How to dress when hunting sheep is a problem. No suitable clothing is wanted when climbing the mountains, but after reaching the top you want to remain an hour or longer in one position watching a sentinel ram, hoping that he may change his position and give you an opportunity to approach him unseen. It is during this wait that your teeth chatter with the cold, that you shiver, and shake as with an ague, and that a warm overcoat would of all things, be most welcome. Our camp is at the Sheesley river, we saw at 3.30 p.m. three moose. Looking at them through our field glasses more than half a mile away, feeding on the edge of a lake, a raw, cold morning. Rainy, weather very unpromising.

At 8.30 we are leaving camp, one guide and four hunters. Stepped on a creek and waited for our pack train, which caught up to us at eleven o'clock. Caught while waiting, thirty or forty trout. Had some of them for dinner at three p.m. They are considered very good eating, are rather small, but are good fighters. At our camp, "McDonald Portage," on the Sheesley river, we saw at 3.30 p.m. three moose. Looking at them through our field glasses more than half a mile away, feeding on the edge of a lake, a raw, cold morning. Rainy, weather very unpromising.

September 2nd: Last evening sheep were seen on the mountain side through field glasses from camp. At six o'clock this morning Dr. Moore, Frank and the two guides started after them. At 7.45 we heard shooting. A few moments after nine the hunters returned with a pair of splendid horns, Dr. Moore the proud owner. They measure thirteen inches in circumference, thirty-five inches long, and twenty-one inch spread, a superior specimen of the Stone sheep, Ovis Stoneri. The origin of the name of Stone sheep was given me by a gentleman in B. C. as follows:

Eleven years ago a man by the name of Stone from New York conceived the idea that a new species of caribou could be found in the Northwestern part of B. C. The way the story runs, he was a salesman in a carpet store, with very little means. By disposing of all his worldly goods he became possessed of \$1,500. Though entirely without experience, he went to B. C. in quest of this supposed new species of caribou. After days of mis-spent energy and money, he returned to Telegraph Creek, his trip as he supposed an entire failure. He had secured no new caribou, but had killed a number of sheep. Returning to New York he reported his failure, but turned over to the proper State authorities his trophies, which proved to be a new and heretofore unknown species of sheep. Mr. Stone was brought into immediate notoriety, and the newly discovered sheep were named for him.

To add to the good fortune of today, Jimmy Hawkins, our cook, went out with Mr. Murdock's rifle and returned in less than three hours with a pair of horns that compare favorably with any yet secured. Frank with Jimmy the guide came in after dark with a fairly good head, making three sheep today. I saw today at two o'clock a grizzly bear and her cubs. They were fully a mile and a half away, and only visible to me by the use of my field glasses. My guide, a young man of twenty, had no gun, and I was afraid to tackle the trio without backing. I sent my guide to camp to borrow the Doctor's gun. We started down the mountain and had traveled some distance, when we came to an impassable precipice. It was then too late in the afternoon to find the accessible route, and I was forced to give up the chase. I am perhaps the only man in our party who would have failed to go after the bear at first sight.

September 10th: Frosty. The brightest morning of all. We saw a large silver tip bear where I had seen the three grizzlies yesterday. We at once started after him, but were not successful in getting a shot. He was, when first seen, probably two miles from us. I was nearly worn out when we got to where we had seen him feeding. Judging from the tracks that he left in the sand and moss, he must have been the immense monster that he looked to be through my glasses, yet he did not seem to be as large as the grizzly seen yesterday. My glasses may have been adjusted to magnify more than usual, and may have added to his formidable appearance, for it really seemed to me that he would weigh fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds.

After convincing ourselves that our silver tip had left the immediate territory where we had seen him feeding, my guide made a circle, leaving me at a point where the bear would probably pass in case he could start him. I remained at my post until the guide returned, and it seemed as though the bear had come through my glasses, but he did not seem to be as large as the grizzly seen yesterday. My glasses may have been adjusted to magnify more than usual, and may have added to his formidable appearance, for it really seemed to me that he would weigh fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds.

September 5th: Some rain last night, and mountains white with snow. Preparing to change camp. Our camp for the last two days has proved to be not favorably located for game. We start at 9.30 for our new location, reaching it about two p.m., six miles over the mountain that we had traveled yesterday. A driving, blinding snow, falling most of the time. On top it was four inches deep. We are now located near the head of a rather narrow lake, on one of the most picturesque spots among the many we have seen in British Columbia. It is six miles long, surrounded with high and often abrupt mountains, and bordered with spruce and other evergreens. The lake is elbow shaped, and called "Forty Mile Lake." Why it has this name we do not know. About two miles before reaching camp we found sheep tracks in the snow. Two miles further we were not able to get within shooting distance. This afternoon I got my second sheep, and am now the owner of a real good pair of horns. It was a long shot, the sheep being below me a hundred feet or more. At my first shot my sheep left the bunch, but showed no evidence of being touched. It developed, however, that the bullet had grazed his back, making a hole in the hide nearly as large as my hand. The next shot broke his back. Dr. Moore and Murdock worked on a raft today, nearly finishing it. We are making preparations to cross the lake and hunt goats on the opposite mountains.

September 11th: We awoke this morning to find an inch or two of ice on our water bucket, notwithstanding the fact that we had fire in our tent until late. Frank killed his second lamb today. He has now something to be proud of. It measures thirteen inches at base, twenty-seven inches long, and eighteen and one-half inches spread. I saw the shot fired, and was surprised at its accuracy. It seemed to me from where I stood, on the opposite mountain side, that he was not within shooting distance of his sheep.

September 6th: We are pleased with our new location, refreshed with a good night's rest, and a comfortable breakfast. Eight o'clock starts us on our way with Jimmy, the guide, in the lead. The day is over, and now I



The Fallen Monarch

and journey to Level Mountains quest of caribou and moose.

September 12th: Still storming. Preparing to break camp, and anticipate a hard day's travel. Our route is over very rugged mountains. At 9.30 our tramp begins. We will long remember our camp at the lake, and our hunt for sheep in B.C. We killed eleven, and have reason to be satisfied, indeed proud of our success.

Arrived at Summit Camp at 2.30, and at our present camp at Shesley River at four p.m.; a descent today we estimate of five to six thousand feet. Murdock insists that it is fully ten thousand feet. The greater part of the way the mountain was so steep and rough that we were forced to walk and lead our horses, causing sore feet, tired knees, and lame backs. Distance traveled today twelve to fifteen miles.

September 13th: The mountain opposite our camp, at the foot of which runs the Shesley River, presents a most beautiful appearance. Interspersed among the dark green spruce are clusters of aspen and cotton wood, varying in color. There are different shades of yellow and red, mingling with green, and all is thisted and brightened by the morning sun. It had been our good fortune on this and other mountain trips to see and admire many of nature's pictures, but none have surpassed this. No words can describe it.

For breakfast this morning we have mountain sheep, bacon and two varieties of ptarmigan, corn cakes, butter and syrup fried rice, oat meal and coffee. Breakfast over, our boat is loaded with our provisions and bedding, and at eight o'clock is started up the river, (manned by Dr. Moore, Frank and our two guides) to McDonald Portage, six miles distant. Our horses are taken over the stream. Murdock and I leading the way up the trail to the intended boat landing, where we arrived at 10.45. The boat was already there, having just arrived. Our pack horses came at 11.50. The trail still a difficult one, had been greatly improved by use since we went over it, as other hunting outfitts had followed us, and by comparison with other trails that we had recently traveled. Left McDonald Portage at 12.00. Arrived at Dodson camp at 5.55 p.m. On our way we spent an hour or more fishing. Caught six or seven trout. Frank and Murdock did nearly all the catching.

September 14th: Weather favorable, but our horses have left us. In opening up the pack we find to my great regret that my largest sheep scalp is lost. One of the mules stampeded yesterday and scattered its pack, consisting in part of the sheep scalps, over the mountain side fifteen miles back on the trail. I hope to get Charley, our packer, to go back and try to find it. Later, a hunting party came in sight. They had found my lost scalp and returned it to me, greatly to my delight. As before stated, our surplus provisions had been cached here. We had selected two pine trees standing near together, and between them had made a platform of poles, on which our provisions had been placed and covered with water proof material, then securely lashed and bound with ropes. We found them on our return in perfect condition. Other hunters had left their surplus supplies in the telegraph cabin. Rats and chipmunks had cut the flour sacks, and seriously damaged things generally. We brought with us from Sheep Mountain a liberal supply of fresh meat, and here I must not neglect to state that a nice fat young mountain sheep is most delicious food. I have never tasted its superior.

Our head guide, Jimmy, had learned in some way that a friend of his "Captain Jack," an old man prominent in the Tahltan Tribe, would be at this place tomorrow, on his way to the hunting ground some distance west. Jimmy wanted to leave some meat for his friend, which he knew would be very acceptable. Captain Jack could neither read nor write, and how could he know that the meat was intended for him? Without this knowledge the old man would not touch it. This plan was adopted. Captain Jack was the only man in the Tribe who used a shot gun in hunting. Jimmy took a piece of wood eighteen to twenty inches long, by the use of axe and knife he soon made a miniature double barrel shotgun. The meat was then placed in a sack which was suspended by a rope to a tree, and the wooden gun made fast to the sack. "Now my old friend will know that this meat is for him," was Jimmy's remark after his work was finished.

Our horses were not brought back nearly noon. At 2.25 p.m. we are leaving camp for Level Mountain. Fifteen minutes later four of our pack horses are down in a swamp. We have gotten them out after much delay and difficulty. It was found necessary to take their packs off. In camp at 6.08: The ground over which we have traveled this afternoon is very soft. In that respect, the most difficult we have yet had. Such ground is now to be expected, as we are approaching the moose country. Distance today six miles.

September 15th: Snowing. Had hoped to get an early start, but inclement weather prevents. Start at 10.50, made camp at 3.15. Ten miles' travel over part of Level Mountain. Gradual ascent until last mile or two. Hills generally not abrupt, covered with willow bushes and other brush. Some grass and a great deal of moss. Ground generally soft. A fierce wind blew the day. Our camp is on Rouse Creek, just at the timber line.

September 16th: We four hunters and Jimmy left camp at nine this morning. Traveled about fifteen miles and made camp on a creek in a willow grove at 2.45. Not a hard trail or trip, but desolate country. No game of value seen except ptarmigan. Murdock and Frank killed seven. Frank at the request of the Indians killed a porcupine. Their bill of fare for supper will be porcupine roasted before the campfire. The creek on which we are camped is one of the head branches of the Nahlin River. We are disappointed at not seeing more indications of game. We had a chilly day, and walked most of the time to keep warm; we are now, however, very comfortably housed in our tent, made warm by our camp stove. Our Indians had a glorious porcupine feast, eating and chatting until late bed time.

September 17th: Young ptarmigan for breakfast, elegantly cooked, most delicious food. Hunted for caribou and moose but saw nothing. A lost day.

September 18th: Weather cold but favorable. Because of the scarcity of game we decided to abandon the Willow Grove camp and are on our way at 8.20. Arrived at what is supposed to be our permanent moose camp at three p.m. Were delayed fully an hour by bad roads, or rather bad ground, for there was no road, not even the trace of a trail. The mule "Maud," very heavily loaded, mired down twice, and had to be unpacked. Saw no game en route. Estimated distance fourteen miles.

September 19th: Murdock and Willy are after moose today. Dr. Moore and Frank are hunting caribou. Murdock left camp on foot at 7.30, returned at

4.30, walked, he thinks, fifteen miles, tired out and greatly disappointed at seeing no game. Dr. Moore and Jimmy saw two moose but did not attempt to kill them as their heads were indifferent.

September 20th: Nothing worthy of mention accomplished today.

September 21st: Murdock, Dr. Moore, Jimmy and Charley, our packer, are preparing to make a side camp ten miles east. Expect to be absent three or four days longer. I am remaining in camp with Jimmy the cook. Frank and Willy returned from a side camp at noon today. Their hunt was unsuccessful. We are becoming discouraged.

September 22nd: Frank and Willy are out again. Jimmy the cook concluded to take a round. Was out for four hours, but saw no game. Frank and his guide are back at six p.m. They saw no game except ptarmigan. Killed thirteen of these birds.

September 23rd: Snowing in earnest. We have had a difficult breakfast. We have had a difficult breakfast. The London newspapers contain extended reports of the debate on the question of old age pensions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly endorsed the principle of the plan, though as yet he does not see how he can provide the necessary funds. It is evident that the government will be subjected to increasing pressure looking to the introduction of this and other reforms to which it is virtually committed and which are favored by its radical supporters.

Mr. Barnes, member for Blackfriars, was one of the speakers who outlined the reasons which are commonly put forward by those favoring the pensions. He was convinced, he said, that the old had been treated unfairly, unscientifically and unjustly as compared with other classes of the community. The struggle for life was becoming increasingly harder, and many men and women found old age creeping upon them with the workhouse as, in too many instances, their only refuge after a life of labor. The workhouse was an unsuitable and inappropriate provision for old age in such circumstances. It was stated by Lord Rothschild's commission in 1898 that of the 1,936,000 people over 65 years of age living at that time something like one-third did not require pensions, another one-third were said to be on the margin, and that the remaining one-third, or roughly, 600,000 persons, were actually dependent either on charity or the poor law in some form or other for the ordinary decencies and comforts of life. In any dealing with this question by the government there must be no taunt of the poor law, otherwise it would inevitably fall. Nor must there be any discrimination. That was to say, they did not want any sitting and sorting out of the needy and deserving amongst the recipients. Such a task would be too big. The government must settle the

matter on a universal plan, giving pensions, not as a consequence of poverty, but as a civic right, to every man and woman who had conformed to the laws of the country and to the residential qualification. The cost would not be too great. To provide every person in the country over sixty-five years of age with a pension of five shillings a week would cost about £26,000,000 a year. But there were a considerable number already provided for. There were at least 200,000 pensioners in the country receiving aid from state or local authorities, amounting in all to £10,000,000. Then there were 400,000 old people in the workhouses, at a cost not of 5s. per week, but of more than double 5s. per week. (Labor cheers.) If the workhouses, as a result of some system of old age pensions, could get rid of those old people, and they were enabled to go and live at the firesides of their sons and daughters, it would be a benefit in every way, and a considerable sum would be saved. The net cost to the country would probably not be more than £10,000,000. Britain had generally stood up for the weak and the ill-governed in other lands, and he refused to believe that it would stubbornly continue to leave its old men and women, who had spent long years of service in the workshop, and who were just as much entitled to pensions as the soldier and the sailor, to end their days as they did now. Nothing was required but that the government should give the country a strong lead.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the scheme, but he laid some stress on the magnitude of the problem which the question presented. He could, however, conceive of no object which ought to be dearer to the heart of a politician. While the difficulties in the way of the introduction of a work-

able scheme of pensions were considerable, they were, perhaps, exaggerated. One of the chief difficulties was that of forming an even approximate idea of the ultimate charge which the taxpayer would have to bear. To effect a solution there might be no economies in expenditure—and of such economies he did not despair—and there might be some considerable readjustment both of the methods and objects of taxation. These readjustments must, of course, in his opinion, be absolutely consistent with the maintenance of the present main governing principle of the fiscal system. He thought that they would find it expedient to proceed tentatively and by stages, but he was anxious to make a beginning. The practical question was how to find the necessary money.

Mr. Harold Cox objected to the whole proposal. It would mean an increase of twenty-six millions in the expenditure. To begin in a small way would be to open the door to extravagance. To give pensions would be to subsidize the drink evil and to rob the working classes of independence of character. Mr. Cox recited many other arguments of the same sort. Admittedly the question presents great difficulties, but it seems tolerably certain that the British are going to make the experiment before very long.

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A lawyer died in a provincial town, and his fellow-lawyers wrote over his grave, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Not long afterward the governor of the province visited the town, and among other places inspected the cemetery. When he came to the lawyer's grave he stopped, read the inscription once or twice, and turning to the head inspector said: "Look here, my friend. We waken a good many things in this province, but I do object to your burying two men in one grave."

September 24th: We have had a padatable breakfast, loin steak of moose and other good things. Our pack horses came at 11.50. The trail still a difficult one, had been greatly improved by use since we went over it, as other hunting outfitts had followed us, and by comparison with other trails that we had recently traveled. Left McDonald Portage at 12.00. Arrived at Dodson camp at 5.55 p.m. On our way we spent an hour or more fishing. Caught six or seven trout. Frank and Murdock did nearly all the catching.

September 25th: Early breakfast, but horses again gone. We usually ride several miles from camp, tie our horses and hunt on foot. I made a short but unsuccessful round with Jimmy, the cook, as my guide. We saw no game. Dr. Moore became tired waiting for his horse, and with Willy left camp on foot. Just as noon a bull was sighted by the guide, coming in their direction. The two concealed themselves in the willows and waited in breathless silence as the coveted game came nearer and nearer. The doctor declared that his heart beat with such force that he feared it would sound the alarm, but the wind was favorable, and luck was favorable. This was a great thing in hunting. "The monarch of the willows," as the Doctor calls his bull, was soon within the danger line. The Doctor killed his second moose and can find no fault with "The monarchs' horns." He returned to camp greatly elated. The moose was well pleased with my shot, although it was fully two feet higher than I aimed. The moose was on much lower ground than myself. I was, however, disappointed not to get a better head. No other bulls seen today.

September 26th: Neither Frank nor I saw any game today. Dr. Moore's moose head was brought in and proved to be an exceedingly fine one. Our provisions have become scarce. No flour in camp, though we have moose meat in abundance. It is a sight to see our Indians devour it. A large kettle or boiled moose placed before them lasts but a short time. Yet the white men of the party have but little room or right to criticize the appetites of the Indians. We are all ravenous eaters. Today I verily believe that I have eaten twenty times as much meat as I would ordinarily eat at home, but Murdock is a record breaker, no full blood Indian can surpass him. I shall not attempt to describe his appetite, fearing if I did it justice, my veracity would be questioned.

September 27th: Preparing to move camp. A loon on the lake near by is calling vigorously. Those are notes of warning Jimmy says, telling us a storm with snow is coming, and that we must make haste to cross the Level Mountain. All are in good spirits, but Frank and I are disappointed to leave without a moose head. The game is so stirred up here, scattered, and on the alert, that at this particular place we no longer hope for success. Leaving camp at 8.30: Dr. Moore, Murdock and I ride ahead of our train, reaching our former permanent camp at 11.30. Decide to camp a mile higher up the mountain, and are now just at the edge of timber line on the east side of Level Mountain. No game seen today.

September 28th: Preparing for an early start. Homeward bound, all are in good spirits, especially our Indians, who are evidently anxious to return. There's no place like home, be it palace or tepee. Starting at 6.40. Packs not quite ready. Arrived at our present camp at 2.20 p.m., distance twenty miles. Comfortably located in what our Indians call a "Timber Patch," which is several acres of dwarf balsam trees at the head of a canon. Dry wood is scarce, tent poles scarce, and hard to find, but everything needed is at last procured. Jimmy's wife, and family with her father, Cassiar, Chief of the Tahltan Tribe, are in camp near us, and supplied us with flour, sugar, condensed milk, baking powders, and crackers, all of which are most acceptable. We sent the Chief in return a bountiful supply of moose meat. The provisions furnished us were packed here on dogs from Telegraph Creek, some fifty miles distant. A large dog will carry fifty pounds, a dog has his own harness, also a pair of paddles, made of canvas and resemble in shape and form the old style saddle pockets, in general use a generation or more ago. These dogs, so numerous and at times so annoying and offensive, are indispensable to their owners. In winters when the ground is covered with snow a team of three dogs are hatched to a sled. They haul with ease and speed heavy loads, including the owner, I am told that every adult Indian has one or more teams of dogs and a sled or sleds.

September 29th: Snowing. The loon was a true prophet. Frank and I hoped to get an early start for moose, but our horses are again missing, lost in this blinding snow storm. Lunch announced at noon. As it was snowed the entire morning, all are present, and a meal that we have had! Ptarmigan, and ptarmigan soup, moose steaks, coffee, tea and many other good things. I never remember eating a more hearty meal in my life. Murdock states that he feels as if he would never want anything more to eat. We have had Jimmy's little six year old boy, Edward, with us for several meals. He's a cute little Indian. Chief Cassiar was with us this evening for sup-

The Old Age Pensions

In 4.30, walked, he thinks, fifteen miles, tired out and greatly disappointed at seeing no game. Dr. Moore and Jimmy saw two moose but did not attempt to kill them as their heads were indifferent.

September 29th: Nothing worthy of mention accomplished today.

September 30th: Murdock, Dr. Moore, Jimmy and Charley, our packer, are preparing to make a side camp ten miles east. Expect to be absent three or four days longer. I am remaining in camp with Jimmy the cook. Frank and Willy returned from a side camp at noon today. Their hunt was unsuccessful. We are becoming discouraged.

September 31st: Nothing worthy of mention accomplished today.

October 1st: Snowing. Had

nothing to do but sit around.

October 2nd: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 3rd: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 4th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 5th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 6th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 7th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 8th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 9th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 10th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 11th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 12th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 13th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 14th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 15th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 16th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 17th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 18th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 19th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 20th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 21st: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 22nd: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 23rd: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 24th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 25th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.

October 26th: Early breakfast,

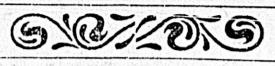
but horses again gone.

October 27th: Early breakfast,

but horses again gone.



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



PROGRESSIVE THEOLOGY

That the Deity must be "yesterday, today and forever" the same, may be admitted without argument, but that human conceptions of such a being must necessarily change from time to time seems also abundantly clear. The Church may aver that it has never altered its conception of God, but it has in fact done so. No one now believes in a God such as the Old Testament Scriptures tell of, a Being who made errors and repented of them, who was angry, who could be reproached for what he did and would change his mind accordingly, who commanded chosen people to do all manner of cruel things—in short, who possessed all human failings in an exaggerated form. No one now believes in such a God as Jonathan Edwards used to tell of in his sermons, that is, one who delighted to torture little unbaptised infants. Theology has advanced far beyond such stages. It has not yet risen to an appreciation of the true nature of the Divinity, for the reason that humanity has not reached a plane of vision from which it is able to see the ineffable heights of the Divine nature. But there are signs of progress. Now let us be very clear upon one point. Sin is sin, no matter what the nature of the Deity may be found in the fullness of time, or perhaps in the depths of eternity, to be. Wrong-doing is wrong-doing. Cruelty is hateful; deceit is debasing; malice is an abomination; vice of every kind is bad. Progress in theological conceptions does not alter these things. Theology has really nothing to do with them. No matter how much learned doctors of divinity may dispute, there is no excuse for wickedness, for God is, and His laws cannot be contravened with impunity. The man, who makes differences of opinion among theologians an excuse for his vices or his indifference to matters pertaining to the elevation of his nature, is simply setting up a poor excuse, which does not even deceive himself. Theology has nothing whatever to do with the obligation to righteousness.

MARIE ANTOINETTE

Those who may be inclined to envy the privileges and pleasures of royalty might do well to read the tragic story of Marie Antoinette. In her short life—she was only thirty-eight years when she fell a victim to the guillotine—she tasted great joy and bitterness to a degree which happily fails to the lot of few. She was daughter of the Emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa. At the age of fifteen she was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. He was a man of remarkable shyness, and yet of considerable courage. His intellectual powers were not great. He seems to have been the subject of much contention. Her friends praised her for her beauty and virtue; her enemies condemned her unspuriously. One of her biographers says that she must have been morally beyond reproach or she never would have enjoyed the close friendship of the Princess de Lamballe, a woman concerning whom no one ever whispered a word of slander, even at a time when there was hardly a member of the French court, whose name was not associated with all manner of follies and even vices. The Princess thus described her royal friend: "Though Marie Antoinette is not a woman of uncommon talents, yet her long practical knowledge gave her an insight into matters of moment, which she turned to advantage with so much coolness and address amid difficulties, that I am convinced that she only wanted free scope to have shone among Princes as a great Queen. Her natural tendencies were perfectly domestic. Had she been kept in countenance by the manners of the times, or favored by circumstances, she would have sought her only pleasures in the family circle, and from court intrigue become the model of her sex." The Princess does not say much about the personal appearance of the Queen, except to state that she was very lovely and at the time of her marriage very fat.

Marie has been charged with great extravagance, and it is a fact that the French people attributed a great deal of their poverty to this, but the Princess avers that she was, on the contrary, economical, and that many of the things, which the people believed were paid for by taxes wrung from them, were really bought with the Queen's own savings.

We see in Marie Antoinette the last example of the ancient regime. She inherited all the Hapsburg traditions of the exalted nature of royal houses. She did not despise the masses; she simply ignored them, except so far as it was necessary to take them into consideration as a part of the body politic. Never having any love for her husband, and being at the very outset of her married life led to despise and ridicule him for his shyness, she gave him very little of the assistance, which he so sadly needed in the perilous times when it was his unhappy fate to reign. When he was borne to the guillotine, she displayed much grief, but it would be a mistake to attribute this to affection. She herself was condemned to death under the name "la Veuve Capet," that is the Widow Capet. As such the record of her burial is kept, and it may be mentioned that the expense of the plain pine box in which her body was placed and of digging the grave was thirty-one francs, a trifle over six dollars. It is not too

much to say that in this grave was laid the last remains of the divine right of kings.

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

CONFUCIUS AND CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is today the religion of most of the educated class in China, and however much we may look down upon the representatives of that country, who have made their names among us here, we can all unite in paying a passing tribute of respect to the oldest civilized nation in the world. China, when our own motherland was a savage wilderness, was peopled with students, scholars and philosophers whose works have come down to us today and which we, for all our broad-mindedness and enlightenment, can read and study to no little advantage.

When the Chinese migrated into China from southwestern Asia about 2300 B. C., they are said to have brought with them the beginnings of literature; at any rate their literature is the crowning glory of the nation. It was from the ancient classics, which Confucius collected and studied, that he derived to a large extent his system of ethics; for Confucianism can scarcely be called a religion in every sense of the word. It is a philosophy resembling in some respects the teachings of Buddha, but while the latter is losing what hold it has had in China, the followers of Confucius seem to be on the increase.

In common with all the ancient teachers of religion and philosophy, Confucius has been credited with divine origin. History tells us, however, that he was born in the year of Lu in the year 551 B. C., that his father, an old soldier, having died when Confucius was three years old, the little boy and his mother were left very poor. The latter brought him up very lovingly and carefully, when very young he displayed an extraordinary fondness for study and great veneration for the old customs and institutions of his country. He married at an early age, but divorced his wife, that he might be able to devote his whole time to study and the performance of his public duties, while this treatment of his wife, judging from our standpoint, seems very cold-blooded, his devotion to his mother was ideal. The veneration and respect that the Chinese have always accorded their parents is a trait of their character well worth noticing.

Confucius gave up his public office and went into retirement for three years in respect to her memory. These three years he spent in philosophical study, and emerging from his retirement, he spent his time from time on in following out his own ethical system, endeavoring by his example to prove the truth of his teaching. He soon gathered about him a large following, travelling through many states, in all of which he was recognized as a public reformer. He settled for some time in Lu, where among his converts he numbered five hundred mandarins. A change in the administration caused him to go out upon his travels again. Some courtiers, jealous of his influence with the king, began to plot against him, and finally, with the assistance of a number of beautiful women lately arrived at the royal palace from a neighboring state, they succeeded in overcoming the king's scruples, and the system of morality which had been established at the court was overthrown. Persecution began to follow Confucius, in vain he wandered from state, preaching and imploring; the example set by his court was followed nearly everywhere. In the face of opposition he still endeavored to carry on his work. He was imprisoned and nearly starved, and finally losing heart, returned to his native state, where he spent the last few years of his life in the composition of his literary works. He died at the age of seventy.

His system of philosophy was so practical and so thoroughly adapted to the Chinese people that its influence once felt could not be forgotten. Immediately after his death everyone, even those who had conspired against him, hastened to show respect to his memory. His teachings once again held sway over the people. Today in every city and nearly every town there are temples to his honor and the 18th day of the second moon is kept sacred as the anniversary of his death.

Students of Chinese literature tell us that there is no trace in Confucianism of a personal God. There are, however, allusions constantly to higher powers or laws which govern all animate and inanimate things. Every great teacher the world has ever seen has had to admit, no matter how deep his researches, how laborious his studies, how impersonal his contemplation, that there is a higher, inexplicable force which governs all things, and whatever name they may call it, or whether they name it at all, their writings show their realization of it.

"Common men are commonly ignorant," writes Confucius, "may meddle with knowledge; yet in its utmost reaches there is even that which the sage does not know."

Confucius shrank from the discussion of either metaphysics or theology.

He cautioned his disciples against probing into matters which had no relation to their duty—for duty was always perfectly plain—and were far beyond their comprehension anyway.

The great questions which he strove to answer intelligently were: "How shall I do my duty to my neighbor?"

"How can I best discharge the duty of a virtuous citizen?" and the main principle underlying his teaching was that man's nature in its origin is perfectly good, and so long as he remains uncontaminated by the word, the path of virtue is to him the path of least resistance. "I teach you nothing," he says, "but what you might learn yourselves—namely: The observances of the three fundamental laws of relation between sovereign and subject, father and child, husband and wife; and the five capital virtues—universal charity, impartial justice, conformity to precedent and established usages, rectitude of heart and mind and pure intention."

Confucius praises the present life, but has nothing to say in regard to a hereafter. He counsels the people to be industrious, modest, sober, decorous and thoughtful. In a great many of his statements he evades giving his own opinions. In regard to ancient ceremonies he says that it

was best to continue their practise; they do no harm and they may do good. As for the genii and spirits, he will not state whether he believes in their existence or not, but advises the continuance of sacrificing to them "as it has always been part of the ancient and august ceremonial, which a wise man will not neglect or despise." It is not difficult to understand why Confucianism appeals to all classes of the Chinese, the practical and intellectual as well as the ignorant and superstitious.

The following maxims give a little idea of the simplicity of his philosophy:

"Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perdition."

"When the year becomes cold, then we know how the pine and the cypress are the last to lose their leaves; just as men are not known save in times of adversity."

"Hold fastness and sincerity as first principles. Have no friends not equal to yourself. When you have faults do not fear to abandon them."

began the young man was greatly astonished when the chaplain steward, seeing that the couple were seated in the same pew, came over to him, and in an audible voice said: "Come on out of that, my son. We don't have no sweethearts here."

The judge looked down at the prisoner compassionately. The man had been charged with stealing a pie. "No doubt," his honor said, "it was the pence of poverty that brought you here?" The prisoner shook his head. "No, judge," he replied, "de pl'eeemant dat pinched me is de richest cop on de force."

The closing speeches were over at the court of assizes. Following his customary the judge asked of the defendant, a burly, low-browed scoundrel who had murdered a poor old couple to rob them: "Defendant, have you anything to say?" In a cheerful, effeminate tone the other replied: "Just a word, I am opposed to capital punishment!"

Bishop Potter was staying with a friend in a country house up on the Hudson. On Sunday morning as he passed through the library he found a small boy curled up in a big chair deeply interested in a book. Are you going to caucuse, Tom?" he asked. "No," he replied, "Why, I am," the bishop said. "Huh!" the boy returned, "that's your job."

Unto that valley of dreams, my Love,

Over the hills of dread;

Where the loves and memories sleep;

We come to a world of fancy free;

Over the mountains of dream my Love,

Over the hills of care.

Yea, there the sweet old years have rest

And all the joys we missed, my Love,

Amid the glad ones loved of yore;

At the sign of the Fancy Free;

Earth's memories o'er and o'er,

O'er the mountains of might have been

Over the hills of yore.

Unto that valley of dreams, my Love,

If we could only go,

Beyond the mountains of heart's desire,

The hills of winter and snow,

Then we would come to those happy isles,

Those shores of blossom and wing,

Over the mountains of waiting, my Love,

Over the hills of spring.

Jeanie—I say, Edith, what's a para-

dox?

Edith (the eldest sister)—Oh, a para-

dox is when you say something that

is the opposite of what you

mean, something inconsistent, as, for

example, when a girl says—"Now

George, it's really time you were away!" and yet holds him so fast that he can't get away.

"Do you really, after a year, want to marry?"

"Yes, sir, very much."

In spite of himself, Horsford was visi-

tably impressed.

"Sergeant-major," he said, "take his

name down. Yes, you may marry, I

never believed there was so much con-

stancy in man or woman. Right face

Quick march."

At the door the man turned.

"Thank you, sir," he said gratefully.

"It isn't the same woman," Youth's Companion.

Pleasant Joking

That a little firecracker can make a great stir can be proved by a fat, good-natured Westminister amateur. He was enjoying a walk in the park yesterday morning when a well-meaning neighbor dropped a little cracker down his back. The man jumped up with a war whoop and fire in his eye. This was not a possible misapprehension by a puff of smoke, which came out of his collar. But before the cracker got a chance to do its most damaging work a pretty girl visitor, sitting nearby, grabbed a pitcher of lemonade and emptied it down his back. The cracker was now a piece of blossom-bud, though it looked like a dishcloth. He had to take off his Fourth of July clothes and jump into ordinary everyday toys. The sensible neighbor who dropped the cracker down his back said that he did not know what had lighted. "I know you didn't," said the girl, "but I saw you were trying to drop it down pop's back and I put a little light on it when you wasn't lookin'."—Philadelphia Record.

In a small town in the midlands there is a rich congregation, which is not characterized by liberality.

Time after time the minister had vainly appealed to his people to contribute more generously to the funds of the church. The members would, indeed, give something, but it nearly always was the smallest coin of the realm that was placed on the plate.

A shrewd Scotchman, who had recently come to the place and joined the church, was not long in noticing the state of affairs, and a remedy soon suggested itself to his practical mind.

"Tell you what," he said to one of the officials, "if you make me treasurer I'll engage to double the collection in three months."

His offer was promptly accepted, and sure enough, the collections began to increase, until by the time he had stated there were nearly twice as much as formerly.

"How have you managed it, Mr. Sandyman?" said the pastor to him one day.

"It's a great secret," returned the canon Scot, "but I'll tell you in confidence. The folk I saw, mostly gave three-penny bits. Well, when I got the money every Sabbath evening I carefully picked out the sum coins and put them by. Now, as there's only five hundred of them at present under lock and key, the folk maun give sixpence, at least, instead. That's the way the collections are doubled."—London Tit-Bits.

Passenger—"Hi, porter! Have you seen anything of my wife and my luggage?"

Porter—"I've no doubt I have, sir, but as I don't know them I'm afraid that won't help you much."—Bon Voyage.

Friend—"How is your poetic journal getting on?"

Editor—"Not well. At present we have 320 people on the staff and eighty subscribers."—Pele Mele.

"What have you got in that pack-

age?" said the attendant at the great public museum.

"Bananas," answered the boy. "Doz-

ens of 'em. Want one?"

"No; and you can't bring them in here."

"Why not?"

"It's against the rules. But you can check the package at that window and get it when you come out."

"Cost anything to check it?"

"Five cents."

The boy said he wouldn't pay it, and went away.

Ten minutes later he appeared with another package.

"I guess I can go in now, all right," he said.

"Hold on. Have you got those ban-

anas concealed about you?"

"Yes, sir; all but the skins. I throwed them away."—Judge's Magazine of Fun.

"He occasionally says things that are wonderfully apropos," said one states-

man.

"Yes," answered the other; "he's like

our parrot at home. It doesn't know

much, but what it does know it keeps

repeating until some circumstance

arises that makes the remark seem

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Human Failings

Every one who is human has a failing, though they may not know it, but naturally some failings are more conspicuous than others. One human failing, and certainly a very conspicuous one, both in our minds and our homes, is that we store up from time to time an incalculable amount of rubbish. It is, generally speaking, that most amiable class of people who call themselves thrifty that display this particular weakness. The cynical and careless among us turn over their effects, both mental and material, lightly, and take little heed of either for future reference. Those thrifty-minded people, though, from quite early childhood, have a tendency which becomes almost a mania for thinking that everything fits, or will fit at some future time, into life's general scheme. This is the person who regards his mind as a lumber room, just as one would consider a place reserved for the storage of all those things which must find their way into every house, and which no unpaid person could be persuaded to remove again. Rags and bones are useful, but is it worthwhile to hoard them for a few cents we may get in exchange from the rag and bone man? To look higher in our calculations, is it worth while to hoard up in our minds such facts that if so many shillings were turned out of the mint in a year, they would reach to the top of Westminster abbey. Why should one tax one's brain with such paralysing facts as these, when we should keep it clear for other matters of far more importance to the interests of life? Then, again, with material things. How many people are there who cannot literally bring themselves to part with any object which has come into their possession, however useless it may be. They say, "Oh, it will come in useful some day." To make a clean sweep would perhaps be heartless, so we commence our task of "sorting out." Clearly all the bills paid and unpaid, must be kept, the one for safety, and the other for conscience' sake. Thus we go on saying, "I will not part with this just yet," or "That I know I shall require again." After an hour or so of our industry in "sorting out," and we still find heaps all round us on floor, chairs, and desk of effects which still remain unsorted, our zeal begins to pall, and the whole lot is bundled back into the lumber closet. So for the time being again our worries are hidden away behind lock and key, but they are still there, therefore, surely, apart from the things which sentiment alone forbids us from parting with it is safe to say, "Let your accumulating goods go to the bonfire and do not hoard anything unnecessary, either in your house or in your brain. Of course it is difficult to find a parallel between the mind and the lumber closet, so we will not try, but it is consistent to say that the storing of all facts simply because they happen to be facts, leaves the enormous danger if not absolute certainty of big necessary facts getting left out in the cold.

Fashion's Fancies

Decidedly this is the reign of the blouse—and as favorite fashions are revived at intervals with variations to impart an air of novelty, the separate blouse and skirt has to some extent returned this season, but the kimono braces, now so much worn, have imparted a decided note of union between skirt and bodice. This is the season when one appreciates lined blouses, so fresh to see, as well as to wear. They are almost, without exception, white, cream or blue and are extremely elegant as well as being easy to clean and are worn by all women desirous of having an appearance of youth and freshness. These blouses are often made of lawn and cambric and are finely pleated and open-worked and adorned with lace that the blouse alone often costs as much as an ordinary costume. A charming effect is produced by mixing several different kinds of lace.

Letter Writing Forgotten Art

It now-a-days is a well known fact that letter writing is a thing nobody does. I wonder why? Yet, nevertheless, we consume untold quantities of nibs and ink, and our stationery bill is by no means the most modest of our ever increasing expenditures. Yet we never do more than "scribble off notes" to answer invitations, or dash off a line of congratulations, or dash off a line of the weather being so summerlike, don't you know, or really too hot to breathe, or something else equally idiotic or vague, and generally ending in "frantic haste," writing soon with all news. It seems a pity does it not? However, such is the case.

But if there is a decline in private letter writing, there is a distinct increase in the popularity of the letter in fiction. Really the recently published books of real interest, in a large percentage, have been in this form. It is in fact a case of the letter ousting the diary. In the latest edition of a one-sided correspondence in fiction (which style at the moment seems far and away the most popular as the replies are left to the imagination) is one entitled "The Letters to

gored skirt. Small lengths of velvet can all be made use of and utilized for almost any article of attire. Lengths too short for say a tea jacket, can make up into a charming toque, or muff, for winter wear.

A charming costume for early autumn wear is one composed of toilet in a violet red shade, with embroideries of the same hue arranged to form a band round the foot of the skirt. The same trimming is used to cover the seams of the jacket, which is wide and long, with large Louis XIV pockets which give a most becoming appearance. From the sleeves fall a double frill of valenciennes and a beautiful frill of the same lace should appear on the front of the corsage. This costume is worn with a large velvet in the same tone and trimmed with bunches of ribbon velvet in front.

Extraordinary prices have been paid for hats this season and in Paris even more than in London has been noticed the vogue of wearing a hat that costs far more than the dress to which it is the finishing touch. The tailor-made gown of severe simplicity and the hat that is grotesquely large and bizarre, have been during the French season the rule and not the exception.

Of course the accessory of the season is the all important veil. The best kind of veil to wear with the sailor hat is a large square chiffon, one which can be bought ready made, but is far less expensive if made by yourself. There is nothing easier than to make an automobile veil. Buy about a yard and a quarter of veiling hem it at one end, through this run half a yard of cat wire, then shape it round and join the ends and you have an automobile veil for just half the price you would pay for a ready-made one. Brown is now the fashionable color for veiling and is more youthful looking than black.

High, turnover collars of cluny lace and torchon lace over stiff bands, are worn with silk ties of a color to match the skirt or suit which they accompany. It is the little accessories of the toilet which are so valuable and count in fashions and without which the most elegant and expensive toilette is incomplete. Nothing dates a costume so quickly and so surely as its accessories.

"Extravagance"

There is always a great deal said and written about "Women's Extravagance." And according to an old joke, a married man is supposed to always look shabbily dressed and have a broken-down appearance. The explanation being that it practically takes all his money to keep his home going. Naturally a single man must have more money to spend on himself and his clothes, but for all that, it is quite an erroneous idea to suppose that the married man does not value his appearance quite as much as the single man and very often even more, as a woman naturally likes to see her husband's attire is a credit to the establishment, and even if his inclinations turn to becoming slovenly, she "keeps him up to the mark," and the result is that majority of married men can hold their own with a single, well-groomed man. But to return to the subject of extravagant women. Extravagance is not always blameworthy, far from it! A rich woman is a benefactor to society generally, who can freely afford to spend money, and who does so with a generous spirit. Of course there are many people in the world who are never satisfied whatever their neighbor does. And such people are ever ready to say it is better to give in charity than to spend extravagantly—quite forgetting that this is entirely a question for the individual and that a rich woman, who, perhaps, does apparently spend extravagantly, is putting money into circulation and providing employment for less fortunate men and women. Of course a girl with a certain dress allowance cannot afford to be extravagant and should be taught how to spend her money to the best advantage in this present age of trash, sham and rubbish, as many young girls are always so inclined to exaggerate the fashions and to go to extremes, and so many mothers are really to blame for this, as they allow their young daughters to go their own way and seem to have no means of combatting their extravagant ideas—often ideas far beyond their means—instead of instilling the idea into them that finery, instead of being of importance, is the most vulgar and also the ugliest thing in the world. Parents should assert their authority and instill into their children the principle of thrift—never yet did dress, as well as adornment or extravagance in any form, which one did not afford, make any man or woman either respected or particularly successful in any walk of life—and certainly wastefulness is one of the saddest phases of present-day life among all classes of society.

One." The letters are those of a man who describes himself as "a thing too weak for the complex world," and whose conduct is sufficient evidence of the truthfulness of the description. He is in love with the woman to whom the letters are addressed, but according to the preface, just as their engagement was supposed to be going to be announced he disappeared. His excuse in his letters to her is that in order to write "a perfectly sincere, human, true, tender book," "the must deprive himself of the pleasure of marrying her." He is not made for marriage, he tells her; "the wear and tear of life, the daily intercourse, the anxieties which would make havoc of our love." He begs her not to see him, "it upsets him too much." In this particular case the man was wise to realize his mistake, which their marriage would have been, as surely there is nothing that would tire a woman sooner than to have to be a mother to her husband. Nevertheless if this particular

to know that great care should be employed in using it. If a cut is very slight it can, of course, be applied without much possibility of any harm arising, but if the cut be at all deep never use the plaster to entirely cover the wound. Simply cut long narrow strips and apply them across the cut in order to bring the edges together. Never apply court plaster to a bruised wound, as it may easily become a painful sore by being covered with the plaster. The whole use of court plaster is to bring together and hold together the edges of a cut, or to keep the air and dirt away from a slight abrasion.

There has been of late much discussion about the use of sulphur in throat troubles, especially those of a diphtheritic character. It is by no means a new remedy, having been used as a throat disease panacea for many years in many homes. As soon as inflammatory symptoms make their

pace that comes into our daily life, in fact, 'not to make mountains out of mole-hills.' There are many women of fifty who are far younger than many girls of twenty, both in mind and bodies. None can remain young who cultivate selfishness and moroseness. There are many aids to beauty, and a girl may improve her physical charms, and has only herself to blame if she is unattractive in personal appearance, but the keynote to health and beauty is to take care of the body, and an interest in other people, if they want to be happy, and not constantly thinking of themselves. This is the reason why we meet so many faded girls. To be unselfish and thoughtful for others helps to keep one young, alert, and to retain the charm of youthfulness which no artificial aid can give.

From Sundry Sources

A delightful surprise it was to everyone when the queen appeared at Sandown, for she had not visited the pretty race course so conveniently near London since she was Princess of Wales. It was by her particular desire that the King and the Prince of Wales wore the country clothes which would have been their choice. If she had not been present, The King always makes a point of wearing a frock coat and tall hat at any racing meeting honored by the presence of the queen. Their majesties motored down to Esher about an hour before lunch. The Queen, who seemed to be quite well again after her recent indisposition, wore a becoming dress of black and white striped muslin and a white lace hat, with black and white feathers. Princess Victoria looked very graceful in champagne colored muslin, with a rose pink hat. The Princess of Wales also motored down, and looked handsome in a pretty blue and white foulard dress, and a white hat with tulle and pink roses.

After the Queen's visit to Cowes, she will proceed to Balmoral for about three weeks, after which her majesty is going to Norway and Denmark, and will be absent from Great Britain until the end of October. The Princess of Wales has also left London for the season, and is spending a few weeks in Germany and Switzerland. The Prince of Wales has sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. A. C. Johnson R. N., who lives at Dartmouth, and who has just attained his eightieth birthday. Mr. Johnson was senior naval instructor to H. M. S. Britannia when the prince was a cadet.

Princess Patricia, the Duke of Connaught's daughter, has been very greatly admired during her season in London, and was considered quite one of the prettiest girls of the season. She is certainly the beauty of the royal family.

A poor little walf, who was taken one summer to the seaside together with some fresh-air-fund children had wandered away alone to a quiet place, and was surveying the ocean with great interest. "Why, little girl," said the philanthropist who had planned the outing, "why are you all alone?"

In burns, which naturally are very painful, apply grease as soon as possible, wrap up the burnt place in soft cloths to exclude the air and renew the grease often, as it dries quickly. Camomile oil or vaseline are about the best to use, but if you cannot get these quickly put on lard or butter, lard preferably, as the salt in the butter will smart on a raw surface. Alcohol is also good for burns, wrapped in soft cloths and covered with a dry bandage.

In fainting, lay the person down and have the head low, so that the blood can get to the brain. It is the absence of blood from the brain that causes faintness. If there is no place to lay the person down, if you bend the head over lower than the heart, they will soon revive. It is useless, if it is a woman, to undo her dress or take off her collar; simply lay them straight or get into the fresh air, so as to restore equal circulation.

A simple remedy for a severe headache is to take a cathartic and also have a hot foot-bath containing a cup of mustard to a bucket of water. Put cool cloths on the head and have plenty of fresh air in the room.

When a child is suffering from convulsions put it at once in a hot bath containing mustard, and to prevent another convulsion give it a dose of castor oil.

The World Would Be Better

Do any of us ever seriously consider what a benefit would be conferred upon the world at large if we could leave our neighbors and their affairs alone and be content to let each other grow in our separate, several ways. The world would be a vastly more amusing and interesting place than it is if only there was a little more variety. So few of us have much (or any) genius, but we make ourselves far less interesting and intelligent than we need do. For instance, because our neighbor two blocks away has been bullied by a shopman into buying pale green curtains for her establishment and has boasted of them ever since as the latest thing from Paris, we feel also that we must at once have bilious green curtains too, not at all because we like them, but because Mrs. de Vere Smith has them, and we must keep in touch with our neighbor. Then again, you meet a woman in a hat that doesn't suit her to the least, and which looks as if some plump person had sat in it. Why does she wear it? Simply because "it must be fashionable as my neighbor, Miss Brown, has got one exactly the same from London." Oh, what a small mind this shows! And really, during the holidays it would not be a bad experiment (while we have the time) to try to be unlike other people. And thank heaven they are not like us. We all want in our hearts to be "somebody," but nobody can ever be anybody who does not first take care to be himself. And above all things do not make yourself into a replica of your next door neighbor.

The Princess of Wales would have a very difficult task before her, namely, that of succeeding our Queen in the affections of the English people. But she has long since won for herself the most loyal affection and appreciation of all classes of her unfailing goodness and kindness of heart to one and all.

No day seems too long or no task too heavy for her Royal Highness if any good cause can be served thereby. In her two long tours, although of great interest, involved months of separation from her children to whom she is a most devoted mother. Also no small

matter is the fact that the Princess is the poorest of sailors she has certainly had to undergo some tests of her devotion to duty. A thousand instances of her Royal Highness's infinite kindness of heart and thoughtfulness for others could be given, but the greatest tribute of all is the fact that she is worshipped by all who serve her. She is one of the easiest of Royal guests to entertain, having countless resources within herself. She has a fondness for housekeeping and takes the greatest interest in every domestic detail. The Princess is unlike most of the other royal ladies in having no love for outdoor games. Her favorite occupations are plain sewing, embroidery and knitting.

The Princess Royal, who since her marriage has done no yachting until a few weeks ago, is keenly enjoying her experiences in northern waters. Like all the daughters of the King and Queen, and unlike the Princess of Wales, she is an excellent sailor and the cruise has already done wonders for her health. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Fife before their departure talked of returning at the end of the month, but in view of the trip being so beneficial to the Princess Royal their holiday will be probably prolonged. The "Catalina" will take them to Scotland on their return to spare the Princess the long and tiring train journey.

The Queen has recently given sittings for her portrait in red chalks to Mlle. Marie d'Epinay, a clever young French artist whose work has attracted the special notice of King Edward. Mlle. d'Epinay was delighted to be summoned to Buckingham Palace where Queen Alexandra showed her every kindness and was graciously herself. Though the portrait was completed in three hours, it proved an excellent likeness. King Edward specially complimented the artist on the way she caught the expression of her Majesty's mouth. The Queen is depicted as wearing the picturesque and becoming Galinsborough hat in which Her Majesty appeared at Ascot.

The Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, accompanied by her daughter Princess Beatrice, left Charing Cross, London, on Monday for Coburg.

The King and Queen of Spain and the Prince of the Asturias have arrived in San Sebastian, and are expected to arrive in England towards the end of October.

What to Do In Emergencies

For severe cuts, until you can get a doctor, first bathe the cut with warm water which has boiled, let it bleed a little to wash away any foreign matter, then hold the cut together, cover it with a soft piece of perfectly clean cloth and either put on a bandage or hold it firmly until the doctor comes to put in the stitches.

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THE HOME GARDEN

BORDER PLANTS

This class of plants has not received the attention from many of our flower lovers that their beauty and usefulness most deservedly entitle them to. The long spell of triple-season weather—sometimes winter, sometimes spring, intermingled with a few days of quite summer weather—that we have experienced during the last two months, has brought out more prominently than usual the usefulness of many varieties of late spring and early summer flowering plants.

After the gay galaxy of beauty in the border that the spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, and so forth, give us, there is too often in many lower borders a period of comparative dullness before the better known and later summer flowering occupants of the border, such as iris, peonies, delphiniums, campanulas, and other varieties, help to brighten it up.

Spring bedding, as it is termed in England, where the cool spring season often extends from the end of January until early June, gives ample scope for the exercise of the use of this class of early decorative plants. With our usually short, uncertain spring weather, this system of spring bedding cannot, as a rule, be successfully carried out. Although we may not be able to have whole beds or borders entirely of these plants, such as pansies, violas, primulas, Phlox subulata, forget-me-nots, Alyssum saxatile, and others of a like nature, many of them can be used very successfully in an ordinary perennial or mixed flower border with marked success and effectiveness.

Corydalis Nobilis.—This perfectly hardy and showy border plant, a native of the frozen north of Siberia, should be in every collection. Its long, drooping racemes of pale yellow flowers, together with its attractive and graceful fern-like foliage, make it a pleasing and showy object in the border in April or early in May. Very early spring or early in autumn is the best time to transplant this *Corydalis*.

Corydalis bulbosa is another variety very useful as an early flowering plant. This, as its name implies, is a bulbous-rooted variety, very useful as a border or for rockeries. The bulbs should be planted early in autumn.

Phlox subulata (Moss Pink).—The several varieties of these beautiful dwarf little plants, with their showy, compact masses of pink, reddish purple, and lilac flowers, make them indispensable amongst our low-growing border and rockery plants. The varieties rosea, atro-purpurea, and lilacina are the most effective and hardy for border work, the different shades of color being indicated in the specific varieties mentioned. A mass of these showy little plants makes a very conspicuous spot in a border. The best time to plant or divide the clumps of this plant is as soon as they are out of flower. Avoid planting them on low ground, where water lies during winter. Shade and water after planting for a while.

Forget-me-not.—*Myosotis grandiflora* (*M. sylvatica*) is the forget-me-not that succeeds best in gardens. The forget-me-not, succeeds best in light soil and in partial shade, although they will give good results in the open border. Seed sown in spring or early summer will give flowering results the following year. When once established it seeds and renews itself every year, if the situation suits it. The blue type is the showiest, although the pink and white varieties are very pretty. No border should be without a clump of these appealingly pretty, sentimental, spring and early summer flowers.

Primula polyantha (garden primrose).—Primroses delight in a rather moist, partially shaded position. A hot, sunny position does not suit them. They grow readily from seed or division. The best time to divide the plants is as soon as they are out of flower. Water and shade them carefully for a week or so after planting. Seed sown in spring or early summer will produce flowering plants the following season. There are a great variety of colors to be had in garden primroses, white, yellow, lilac, and brown being the prevailing colors and shades. Garden primulas should be seen in every flower garden.

Primula officinalis (English cowslip).—It is quite hardy as a rule, and when treated as described for other primulas, makes a pretty border plant. In very exposed borders or in the northern sections of the province a light winter protection may be required. Some light rubbish, such as old raspberry canes, or a few small pieces of brushwood with a few leaves or some straw manure lightly placed over the plants about middle of November, or a few pine boughs placed over the plants until spring, makes a good winter protection for primulas.

Primula Cashmeriana is a very beautiful early flowering variety, its pale blue flowers being very beautiful in early spring. Unfortunately, this variety is more tender than the ordinary garden primula or primrose of the polyantha type.

Primula vulgaris, the well known English hedge primrose, is also tender and requires protection in winter. Some new and strong growing types of the polyantha primrose have been introduced recently that are very effective as border plants, and are quite hardy in most sections of Ontario.

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).—Plants of this pretty little hardy poppy that have wintered over will give a fine display of its pretty shell-like flowers. This is one of the best of the poppy family as a cut flower, and is very effective for that purpose. Seed sown in spring and at different times during the summer will give successive batches of bloom the following summer. The Iceland poppy is one of our best border plants, especially in light soils.

The plants mentioned are only a few of the easily grown border plants that the flower lover can have to brighten up the border after the gay, brightening

THE SIMPLE LIFE

STARTING PERENNIALS

more than 60 degrees. At all times during growth (after taking from the trench) bulbs should be watered freely. The best potting soil is that scraped from about the roots of grass in old rich sod, to which a little leaf mould and the black soil from the edge of a barnyard may be added. The number of bulbs to a pot may be judged pretty well by the size of the bulb; if large put only one in each pot; if small, from three to twelve, depending on the size of the pot.

WORK IN THE GREENHOUSE

Prepare for winter by repairing broken glass, in fixing up leaks in the heating pipes, etc. Don't wait until you have to use the heating plant to find out whether it has become defective. Paint the inside of the greenhouse now, when it will quickly dry and free ventilation can be given.

Arrange plenty of space in the benches for geraniums, coleus, and other bedding plants that are to be used as stock during the winter. By starting now, the old plants will be

season—it is well to be fully informed as to the treatment that will ensure the best results.

Cut the spike when the first flower opens and place in water without over-crowding. Remove the terminal buds soon, as this checks stalk development and throws the strength into the larger and earlier maturing flowers. The end of the stalk should be shortened and the water renewed daily with frequent cleansing of the vases. In shortening the stalk, cut diagonally, to insure free absorption of water by the spike without the contamination and obstruction caused by sediment, if cut at a right angle.

The fact that blooming the spikes in the shade of a room or piazza modifies the field colors from bright shades and tints to delicate flushed and shading, and also reduces the latter types to the faintest trace of color or white, is well known to experienced growers.

The advent of my new hybrids producing the most intense and deep shades of violet, purple, crimson, and scarlet, hitherto unknown, as well as new yellows and other bright colors, makes it desirable that these brilliant combina-

REALLY GOOD CANNA

In planting beds of canna select tall varieties for the back row. Here are a few suggestions of good varieties arranged according to weight and color:

Dwarf, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet. Green-leaved: Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, pink; Buttercup, Coronet, yellow; Philadelphia, red; Brandywine, red.

Medium, 3 1/2 to 5 feet. Green-leaved: Venus, pink with white border; Lucy, Louise, pink; Gladiator, Florence Vaughan, yellow; Duke of Marlboro, President Cleveland, red; Bronze-leaved: King Humbert, semi-red; Mrs. George A. Strohlein, Espanade, red; President Meyer, crimson.

Tall, over five feet. Green-leaved: West Grove, Ottawa, pink; Wyoming, orange; Bronze-leaved: Black Beauty, crimson.

Anyone can grow cannae, and by a little care anyone can save the plants from one year to another and increase the stock. The roots are not hardy, and must be stored in a warm place over winter. After the first frosts have browned the foliage dig up the old roots with a fork, shake off the

they were kept to a fixed type, and through such gardeners gaining fame in their local markets and elsewhere, the enterprising seedsmen makes an effort to secure some of the seed, with the result that each individual seedsmen and grower strives after their ideals and in some cases breed out the very qualities that made it desirable, because, under the conditions and for the purposes with which that seed grower was familiar, those qualities were objectionable rather than desirable.

Let us now consider some of the facts and laws of vegetable life, and how they may be taken advantage of to produce seed which will uniformly develop into plants of distinct and desired types. Every plant originating from seed has a definite, distinct, and changeless character. This character is inherent in the seed, and is made up of the balanced sum of different tendencies, potentialities, and limitations of development inherited in different degrees from each of its ancestors for an indefinite number of generations, plus more or less influence received from the climatic and other conditions affecting the growth and development of the seed producing plant.

The force of these different ancestral influences is by no means fixed or stable even in plants of the same ancestry. Were all the ancestors of a plant precisely alike and of the desired type, and the conditions for growth equally favorable, all the seeds produced by it would develop into plants equally like their common ancestor.

Under the best modern cultural conditions the environment of plants in a field is practically the same, but there is usually a great variation in the quantity and quality of the product, most of which variation is due to the differences in the individual seed. In the majority of vegetable crops the plants are so variable that if 90 per cent of them showed the distinctive merit of the variety as well as is seen in the best 10 per cent, the profit and satisfaction of growing the crop would in many cases be doubled. In many cases less than 50 per cent of the plants show the characteristics of the variety clearly enough to identify it with certainty.

Such facts show that however valuable may be the part of the plant breeder in the origination of new sorts, the great need of the day is not for new sorts, but for seed-growers who will furnish us with better and purer stocks of the varieties we now have. The fruit growers have (the works of such men as Dowling and Beach, with their full, accurate, and clear descriptions of each and every variety of fruit, as well as the adaptability of the different sorts of certain places. The poultry fancier has, in the Standard of Perfection, a full, minute and accurate description of each variety of fowl, with the result that throughout the whole of this continent, each and every poultryman is striving for the one and the game ideal, and it is only since they have adopted this standard that the poultry industry started to make strides that have brought it to the front. On the other hand, in vegetables, where the permanence of a variety and the retention of its qualities depend upon a clear statement of its distinguishing characteristics, very little work has been done. Is it any wonder that the smooth-skinned Hubbard squash of 50 years ago, has drifted into the densely warty Hubbard of today? Many claim that the quality has changed as much as the character of the skin.

When we remember that the relative influence of each ancestor may vary in each individual, and the great variation represented in the ancestry of the different plants of most stocks of vegetables, it is not surprising that some individuals are very different and of immensely greater practical usefulness than others, though they often fail to transmit that superiority to their descendants. The only way we can secure seed certain to develop plants of any exact type is to make sure that each and all its ancestors are of that exact type. To do this we must have that type clearly defined, and not be tempted into the use of plants that vary from that type, even though they may appear individually superior.—Rambler in Canadian Horticulturist.

A Walk Round the Garden.—Though we may be enjoying grateful summer weather after weeks of cold winds and rains, there is much to be done in the garden; the earnest gardener will not bask all day in the sunshine. The sweet peas will require constant attention at this time, more so than earlier in the month. The flowers are out in abundance, and they soon fade, leaving the seed-pod to develop and prove an additional tax to the growth. Remove every one as soon as the petals have faded to prolong the time of this most fragrant of flowers as long as possible. It is our practice to give some heat under the roots in early August. Prune climbing roses, and in gardens where they have been neglected a great quantity must be removed. Thin out growths on the dahlias, and tie the remaining stems, but lightly, to the stakes with raffia, and keep a watchful eye for earwigs. We think the oil-lotion trap is still the best—namely, a small pot with a little hay in it, placed on top of the stake. Examine the pots each morning early before the earwigs have become active. Layer carnations to take place cuttings, pipings, as they are also called, and never relax efforts to destroy grubs and caterpillars, which have been, and are, a persistent pest this year. Make up a new strawberry bed, and layer it out if this has not been done already. Cut out the old fruiting canes from raspberries, and leave from three to five of the new growths to give fruit next year.

Lime for Soil

It is not advisable to lime soil in flower beds, unless the soil is sour; then only a little is needed, say three or four pounds. A quarter inch dressing would probably render the soil unfit for use for some time.

The Home Beautiful in Victoria

FOR CHRISTMAS BLOOM

One of the daintiest of Christmas gifts is a pot of flowers in bloom, and among the flowers in bloom at that time none are more attractive than the bulbs, especially the white narcissi and yellow daffodils, so waxy of blossom and fresh of foliage. A writer in

one of the magazines says he has had great success with these bulbs by adopting the following method: After potting and watering the bulbs, he placed them in a trench with a layer of coal ashes at the bottom of it to keep out worms. Next he filled up the trench with soil and rounded it over the top to shed the water, and when the ground was frozen over he placed a layer of straw on top of this to keep out severe cold. The earliest flowering paper-white narcissi and common yellow daffodils were ready to be taken out in five or six weeks, the latter varieties requiring longer.

Many people are puzzled to know when bulbs have been long enough buried, but this may be found out very simply by examination. Take out a pot, rap it sharply on the side to loosen the soil, then turn the latter out in a ball. If a few white rootlets show, turn back and put the pot away in the trench again; but if a white network appears all around the outside of the ball it may be taken for granted that the plants are sufficiently developed to be forced for bloom. It does not follow, however, that all the plants so developed must be brought to light and heat at this stage. They may, in fact, be taken out at intervals of a week or two, and the succession of bloom thus kept up for most of the winter.

After the pots are taken from the trench they should be kept in a cool, light cellar, or garret, at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, until the foliage turns green and the flower buds are well developed; then they should be removed to a sunny place, where there will be a temperature of not

for another crop of cuttings before frost.

Attend to disbudding of chrysanthemums, but do not "take" final buds before August 15, except in the case of early flowering varieties. For exhibition flowers select an August crown on nearly every variety grown today.

This practice will also enable the retention and normal presentation of the original delicate tints and shadings referred to in the preceding paragraph, so desired.

As it takes about three days after cutting to bring the spikes into strong blooming condition, this should be allowed for in advance of the date of intended use. The spikes can be

shipped a thousand miles by standing them on end in suitable baskets or boxes. On arrival, cut off the end of the stalk, and remove the terminal buds before placing in water; they will then revive quickly and with proper care give pleasure for a week or more.

One of the causes of the popularity of the gladioli as a decorative flower, is the fact that it has no perfume, as there are few flowers used for this purpose that are not distasteful to some one—particularly in closed rooms—either from personal preference or painful association. Where the pollen proves irritating to the tissues of the respiratory organs, as in the case of hay fever subjects, the anthers may be easily pinched out during the daily renovation, when the faded florets are also removed. This removal of the anthers is desirable in the highly colored types referred to, where the shed pollen dulls the brilliancy of the petals on which it may fall.—H. H. Groff, Simcoe, Ontario.

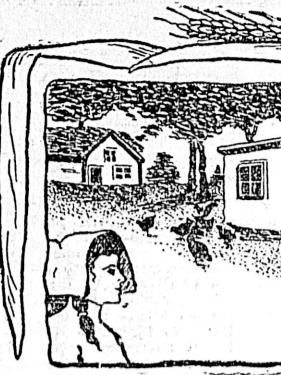
Cultivation will encourage a vigorous growth and under the best conditions the plants should flower from July until the frost comes.—L. Barron.

SEED SELECTION

Under modern methods of culture and marketing vegetables, uniformity of both growth and product is of the greatest desirability. Generally, the more familiar man is with any vegetable, and the more intensive his method of cultivating that vegetable, the more he notes and values points of difference. From this it is but a step to saving his own seed by rigid selection. By this means some of our best varieties of vegetables have come into existence. In such hands

all the foreign bulbs for winter flowering reach the seed stores during late August and September, and it is well worth while to get them as early as possible and pot them at once. The secret of forcing into early flowering is establishing a perfect root system before forcing is attempted.

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TO OUR READERS

Next week we will publish the first of a series of illustrated articles written by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Dominion central experimental farm, on bush fruits. These articles treat in an able manner on the cultivation, diseases and their remedies of black and red currents, red and black raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. They will be of special interest to the grower of small fruit in British Columbia, and are well worthy of preservation for future reference.

THE POULTRYMAN

TWO HUNDRED EGGS A YEAR

Considerable curiosity has been expressed by our readers in regard to the system of feeding followed by Mr. Voelz, whose Silver Wyandotte hen, No. 31, laid 804 eggs in four consecutive years. We had intended to publish information on this matter at the time Mr. Orr's article regarding her appeared, but it was crowded out and has been held over since that time. We wrote Mr. Voelz asking him about this, and below we give his own description of how he feeds:

"Being a newspaper man, I keep poultry for outdoor exercise and find it enjoyable as well as profitable. I do not raise show birds, though my birds are all pure-bred. Eggs and egg production are my hobby."

before the frost hardens it. In the summer it makes no difference.

"An ounce of oil meal may seem insignificant, but let any feeder omit half an ounce of corn and the oil meal, and see the difference. There is no meat connected with this diet.

"I do not recommend this last diet for anything but Wyandottes, as I have not tried it on any other variety. During the coming summer I shall try it on a pen of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and will give the result in due time.

"My present hen house has six-foot posts and is banked with straw on the west, north and southeast sides, while the south side is practically open. This is warm enough for Wyandottes, but would not be for any of the Mediterranean breeds.

"Hen No. 31 and three others preferred to roost in an open coal shed the past three winters to sleeping in a comfortable hen house, laying regularly, to the astonishment of everyone. The past winter I looked them up with the remainder of the flock."

[Editor's Note.—We consider this one of the most notable contributions to the literature of the poultry industry that has appeared for a long time. Mr. Voelz confirms what we have before said about the value of dandelion leaves as a green food for poultry, and his experiments in feeding for eggs have covered enough ground to show that there may be several good systems of feeding for eggs. Just as this is going to the printer we have a letter from Mr. Voelz saying that he has been obliged to discontinue feeding oil meal, in the ration given above, to his Leghorn hens, as they did not do well on it.]—Poultry.

PURE BRED VS. SCRUBS

In this day of enlightenment it would seem unnecessary to elaborate upon the utility of pure bred poultry against the scrub stock kept upon the average American farm. Nevertheless there are many today who believe in the scrub cattle and horses, but when the poultry department of the farm is mentioned, "Oh, anything will do" that will lay an egg and make good fowl to eat."

A very large proportion of the losses among young chickens is easily preventable. The poultryman should begin to feel that he is neglecting his flock when he loses as many as ten chicks out of every 100, and to lose two hens out of every 100 is losing too much.

To lose chicks by disease, overcrowding, stress of weather, or insect or animal enemies is to show carelessness that is inexcusable, because healthy chicks, which are properly fed and properly protected, have about as good a chance to live as any other farm stock. The same may be said of the chicks hatched from the incubators or under hens set in the brooders; but half of the chicks hatched grow to maturity; but 50 per cent of these are laying pullets. Of course cockerels may be castrated and sold to pay for the feed and expense of raising the pullets.

produce a large number of fresh eggs daily can always find a good market for them among the best hotels of the country. There is hardly a location in British Columbia that is handy to train service, which may not be utilized in building up a large egg plant or farm.

To the person wishing to learn the poultry business, I would suggest that he or she purchase an incubator and a couple of brooders to start with.

Follow them with a small flock of from twenty-five to fifty hens of a good egg laying breed to start with. Purchase this stock in the fall and winter. As soon as the eggs are fertile and ready for incubation get the incubator going. If after the second hatch with your machine you feel that you can make more headway with another, purchase it. The cost of a good incubator is not more than about \$18 for a 200 egg machine. You will learn by handling your fowls during the winter how to feed for eggs and how to keep them from ice and house them in good sanitary conditions. You will also understand the little things that go to make up success in the poultry business.

If you have a natural liking for the work, it means success, for in order to make it a success you must take an interest in it. This is just as true of the poultry business as of any kind of live stock work. If you are successful with your small outfit, you can enlarge the capacity of your poultry business until within three years you will be in a position to keep about five hundred head of laying hens.

You remember that the general average of poultry raising as given by statistics is something like this: Only half the eggs set in the incubators or under hens are hatched; but half of the chicks hatched grow to maturity; but 50 per cent of these are laying pullets. Of course cockerels may be castrated and sold to pay for the feed and expense of raising the pullets.

WHAT SQUABS ARE

Squabs are the young pigeons, and are much prized, especially in the larger cities, as a tender and delicate article of food. They are to be found on the menus of hotels and restaurants at high prices. And although more squabs are raised every year, the supply cannot begin to keep up with the demand. Wild game becomes more scarce each year, and squabs are the only satisfactory substitutes. Hence, squab breeders are reaping a rich harvest.

Squabs bring fancy prices,

ranging from \$3 to \$6 per dozen,

depending upon the season and the quality of the birds. They bring the highest price during the winter months.

Squab is a great delicacy. It is very tender and of exquisite flavor. It can be taken by the sick when other solid food will be refused. Epicurean delight in it, and every year it is becoming more and more appreciated by the general public. The flesh of pigeons is not a new article of food. It has been used for centuries. The ancient Romans kept pigeons for pleasure and for food, and they occupied a prominent place at the banquets.

Does Squab Raising Pay?

It takes but a small place or capital to start to raise squabs, in a modest way, and makes an interesting and profitable side line for a person who is engaged during a portion of the day. In fact, we know of no business which, with proper care, is so safe and pays so well for the time and money invested, as squab raising. A few hours' time, morning and evening, will properly care for a flock of 50 to 100 pairs of breeders, and the profits derived therefrom will add many a dollar to one's income. The raising of squabs is especially attractive to women, as the work is light, clean and most fascinating. No trouble need be taken as to the rearing of the young. The parent bird does that effectively until the squabs are ready for the market. Squabs bring fancy prices, ranging from 50¢ to \$1 a pair. The total expense for feed and extras for a pair of breeders and their young will not exceed \$1.30 per pair.—Poultry Success.

Holding Back

When it comes to backing the load, or holding back on hills, the single horse between shafts throws his weight backwards against the breeching strap, exactly as in hauling he throws it forward against the collar.

The weighted lever is now rotating around the front feet of the horse as an axis of center. If his front feet slip he cannot hold back. He bends his hind feet under him so as to take the weight off them and throw it into his holding back process against the breeching. If the ground will give him adhesion he can take his hind feet off the ground altogether. If the load is heavy, however, the thrust on the breeching may upset the horse from behind and tend to make him turn a somersault or do what the boatmen calls "pooping," as applied to a boat. Under these conditions the horse instinctively lowers the back part of his body to prevent himself from being thrown over; again with the hind feet tucked under him.

AROUND THE FARM

OBSERVATION ON HORSES

The present generation of users of the horse as a draft animal have inherited the method of harnessing him to his work from a considerable antiquity. These methods have been greatly improved by our recent studies of how the horse works in hauling and it is believed that some explanation of what the harness is for would be both interesting and profitable.

This is specially so in these recent days when the mechanical motor is coming up to be considered as a substitute for the horse as a draft animal and increasing attention is directed to what we ask the horse to do in hauling heavy loads when it is sought to replace him by mechanical power.

In the first place the horse is like

any other motor in that he hauls

most powerfully at low speeds.

If he is asked to develop his energy at high speeds he must necessarily have the weight diminished.

This is pursuant to the mechanical law that work is

product made up of two factors;

the one is the force and the other is the

distance through which that force moves.

If the unit of force is in

pounds and the unit of distance moved is in feet, when they are multi-

plied together the product is called

by engineers by the compound name of "foot-pounds."

James Watt, in

making contracts for mechanical mo-

tors to replace horses for pumping

and other work, ascertained that a

powerful Norman draft horse or the

Percheron type could do in a minute

the work of a team of eight horses.

The horse exerts this effort of his

to move a weight or mass over the

ground by a pushing action against

his collar. This push of his tail

against the traces to the whiffle-tree so

as to equalize the possible unequal pull of two horses in a team. How does the horse push against his collar?

Mechanical Features of the "Pull"

The best returns in the poultry busi-

ness are always from eggs for mar-

ket. The breeder of poultry who can

produce a weighted lever around the point where his hind feet rest on the ground, as an axle or centre around which such rotation occurs. If the resistance to the thrust against his collar is greater than the resistance between his feet and the ground or pavement, it is his foot which slips back rather than the load which is thrust forward. This is the difficulty on slippery pavements in mud or ice and when the shoe carks are dull or smooth. If you watch a powerful horse from above, as from an omnibus box or the box of a high truck, you will see that he twists his backbone at each step of his hind feet, so as to throw his centre of gravity into a vertical plane passing through his hind foot, touching the ground and the centre line of his collar half way between the two traces. Watch him do this the next time you are above him as he pulls.

The fact that our methods of harnessing have been inherited from a generation which knew how to work in leather better than it knew how to solve problems of draft must doubtless explain our slow willingness to help our faithful servant to do his work with the best effectiveness.

I shall be glad if the foregoing suggestions shall result in relieving our inarticulate servitor from doing his work under uncomfortable conditions, which unfortunately he is unable to explain in a satisfactory manner to the driver, who cannot understand his language. A careful driver, however, will understand a horse's needs.—Prot. F. R. Hutton, in Rider and Driver.

BEST USE OF SKIM MILK

Skim-milk, is very often fed by farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more.

I have seen farms where there was skim-milk standing in the troughs all day. Now this is extravagance. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically. A series of experiments were commenced at the experimental farm some years ago. I believe Professor Robertson conducted most of them; I also had something to do with them. These experiments were conducted to determine the amount of skim-milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as thirty pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else, and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim-milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed thirty pounds a day at each step, and consequently he bent his hind legs to stretch out beyond his body further than when he is trotting, and an impression is given that he is "spurning the ground" with his hind feet. He is not really doing so, but is working hard lifting his own weight a greater distance per step.

The Hitching

The work which a horse does in hauling is therefore to hit his own weight at each step, through the distances that he allows it to fall at each step. By hauling slowly he lets it fall further at each step, and consequently his hind leg seems to stretch out beyond his body further than when he is trotting, and an impression is given that he is "spurning the ground" with his hind feet. He is not really doing so, but is working hard lifting his own weight a greater distance per step.

The Hitching

The trace or tug should lead from the collar to the whiffle-tree in such direction that as much as possible of the horse's weight should be transferred into horizontal pull of the wagon body. When the trace is led obliquely downward it helps to lift the weight on the four wheels slightly. If hitched too high for the height of the horse, he exerts his power at the most disadvantageous angle and the man who harnesses him makes him work harder than necessary to haul a given weight.

As horses are about of a standard height, the diameter of the front wheels has also become about standard but for a tall horse a different level for the whiffle-tree is desirable from that which would be all right for a pony or horse of low height.

As a matter of theory the trace should lead in the direction of the resultant force, as the students of mechanics call it, which lies between the motion of the wagon body parallel to the ground and the fall of the shoulders of the horse nearly perpendicular to the ground.

When the trace direction coincides with the resultant of the two motions the horse is working at his best. It is troublesome to change the height of the whiffle-tree as the horse varies his speed of draft, but theoretically this would be defensible.

The whiffle-tree is formed by a long-handled shovel, dug out in the middle, pour in two or three bucketsful of the cream of lime, and with a hoe well mix in the sand, till the mass is of proper consistency.

While the lime is slackening, construct the mortar-bed. Stand three planks on edge, forming the two sides and end of a box, similar in size and shape to a one-horse wagon body. Lay planks on the ground for the bottom, fitting the edges closely together. A few loads of clean, sharp sand having been hauled, shovel into the mortar a good wheelbarrow load, dig out in the middle, pour in two or three bucketsful of the cream of lime, and with a hoe well mix in the sand, till the mass is of proper consistency.

Now you are ready to begin operations; first select those rocks having straight edges, if possible, but in case none of this sort can be had, the uneven projections are to be knocked off with the hammer, so that an approximately straight edge is formed, while a few loads of any rough boulders, to be broken up, for filling purposes, will not come in amiss.

Select flat stones, with at least one straight edge, if possible, but in case none of this sort can be had, the uneven projections are to be knocked off with the hammer, so that an approximately straight edge is formed, while a few loads of any rough boulders, to be broken up, for filling purposes, will not come in amiss.

The spaces between the stones are to be filled with mortar. It is sometimes convenient to keep a supply of air-slacked lime handy. Partially sink into the ground a watertight barrel. Put three pecks of good unslacked lime in the barrel, pour over it five buckets of water, allow it to stand till thoroughly slack, stirring occasionally with a long-handled shovel. In about half an hour it will be ready to use.

Thin to the consistency of cream by adding more water.

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Thin to the consistency of cream by adding more water.

THE CRUCIBLES OF THE CREATOR

Public Opinion—During the past few days many important scientific and other associations have held their meetings and have discussed an amazing number of interesting topics—full ultimately of great importance to the well being, happiness and intelligence of the race. These meetings are recorders of the latest discoveries of science; of the latest advances in speculation; of the most optimistic hopes for social reform. In the following pages, therefore, we give some of the most arresting statements made by various speakers at the meetings of the:

British Association at Leicester,
British Medical Association at Exeter.

Congress of School Hygiene in London.

International Housing Congress in London.

With the proceedings of the International Congress against alcoholism, which has been meeting at Stockholm, we hope to deal next week, as also with some of the economic discussions at the British Association.

Sir David Gill's Address

Sir David Gill's presidential address to the British association dealt with astronomy—the subject to which he has devoted his life. "The ancient philosophers," said Sir David, "were confident in the adequacy of their intellectual powers alone to determine the laws of human thought and regulate the actions of their fellow men, and they did not hesitate to employ the same unsupported means for the regulation of the riddle of the universe. Every school of philosophy was agreed that some object which they could see was a fixed cen-

tre of the universe, and the battle was fought as to what that centre was. The absence of facts, their entire ignorance of methods of exact measurement, did not daunt them, and the question furnished them a subject of dispute and fruitless occupation for 25 centuries.

Bradley's Meridian

"But astronomers now recognize that Bradley's meridian observations at Greenwich made only 150 years ago, have contributed more to the advancement of sidereal astronomy than all the speculations of preceding centuries. They also have learned the lesson that human knowledge in the slowly developing phenomena of sidereal astronomy must be content to progress by the accumulating labors of successive generations of men; that progress will be measured for generations yet to come by the amount of honest, well-directed and systematically discussed observation than by the most brilliant speculation; and that, in observation, concentrated systematic effort on a special thoughtfully selected problem will be of more avail than the most brilliant but disconnected work. By these means we shall learn more and more of the wonders that surround us and recognize our limitations when measurement and fact fail us."

"Huggins' spectroscope has shown that many nebulae are not stars at all, that many well-considered nebulae—which the proportion of one greatest, as well as vast patches of nebula—experiment is less than that of the planet Jupiter in the sky, are but in-droplets of luminous gas. Astronomer has to think the matter over again. We do not know, 'Canst thou by searching find the Almighty unto perfect?'

Among other interesting statements by Sir David Gill were these:

"The metre is not one-millionth of that length. It cannot be scientific to intend it to be; it is merely a certain piece of metal approximately of that length. It cannot be scientifically described otherwise than as a piece of metal whose length at 0deg,

evolved. The different types of star spectra form such a complete and gradual sequence from simple spectra resembling those of nebulae onwards through types of gradually increasing complexity (as to suggest that we have before us written in the cryptograms of these spectra, the complete story of the evolution of suns from the inchoate nebulae onwards to the most active sun (like our own), and then downward to the almost heatless and invisible ball. The period during which human life has existed on our globe is probably too short—even if our first parents had begun the work—to afford observational proof of such a cycle of change in any particular star but the fact of such evolution, with the evidence before us, can hardly be doubted.

Stars as Crucibles

"I most fully believe that, when the modifications of terrestrial spectra under sufficiently varied conditions of temperature, pressure and environment have been further studied, this conclusion will be greatly strengthened. But in this study we must have regard also to the spectra of the stars themselves. The stars are the crucibles of the Creator. There we see matter under conditions of temperature and pressure and environment the variety of which we cannot hope to emulate in our laboratories, to which they belong, that system itself is but a speck in immeasurable space; may it not be but one of millions of such systems that pervade the infinite?"

We do not know, 'Canst thou by searching find the Almighty unto perfect?'

Among other interesting statements by Sir David Gill were these:

"The sun's distance is now almost certainly known within one-thousandth part of its amount. The same series of observations also yielded a very reliable determination of the mass of the moon. The more recently discovered planet Eros, which in 1900 approached the earth within one-third of the mean distance of the sun, afforded a most unexpected and welcome opportunity for redetermining the solar parallax—an opportunity which was largely taken advantage of by the principal observatories of the northern hemisphere.

C. at the epoch A. D. 1906 equals 1,553,164 times the wave length of the red line of the spectrum of cadmium when the latter is observed in dry air at the temperature of 15 degrees C. of the normal hydrogencscale at a pressure of 760 mm. of mercury at 0deg. C."

Sir David's Dream

"It is a dream of my life to see the great African arc on the 30th meridian completed. We have now continuous triangulation from Cape L'Aguilhas to within 50 miles of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika—that is to say, a continuous geodetic survey extending over 25 degrees of latitude. The African arc, if my dream is realized, will extend from Cape L'Aguilhas to Cairo, thence round the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and the islands of Greece, and there meet the triangulation of Greece itself, the latter being already connected with Struve's great arc, which terminates at the North Cape in latitude 70 degrees N. This will constitute an arc of 105 degrees in length—the longest arc of meridian that is measurable or the earth's surface."

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"In 1931 Eros will approach the earth within one-sixth part of the sun at any moment to be defined with reference to any number of surrounding stars, but by no effort of imagination can we devise means of determining the absolute position of a body in space without reference to surrounding material objects. If, therefore, the referring objects have unknown motions of their own, the rigor of the definition is lost."

A Century Hence

"It now seems almost certain that the true value of the sun's velocity lies between 18 and 20 kilometres per second; or, if we adopt the mean value, 19 kilometres per second; this would correspond exactly with a yearly motion of the sun through space equal to four times the distance of the sun from the earth. Thus the sun's yearly motion being four times the sun's distance, the parallactic motion of stars in which this motion is unforseen must be four times their parallax."

As the result of the Congress of Astronomers, held in Paris in 1887, some sixteen of the principal observatories in the world are engaged, as is well known, in the laborious task, not only of photographing the heavens, but of measuring these photographs and publishing the relative positions of the stars on the plates down to the eleventh magnitude. A century hence this great work will have to be repeated, and then, if we of the present day have done our duty thoroughly, our successors will have the data for an infinitely more complete and thorough discussion of the motions of the sidereal system than any that can be attempted today."

A Traveler With Mark Twain Tells of Incidents on Ocean Voyage

Long before the reporters swarmed over the side of the Minnetonka at quarantine in New York the other day to meet Mark Twain on his return from Europe, Mr. Clemens' fellow passengers had found out what some of the reporters learned for the first time, and that was that Mark Twain, except on occasions when he sets out to be humorous, is ordinarily a most serious person. He is no joker in the ordinary affairs of life. At the same time the fellow passengers learned, that when Mark Twain travels he is practically about all there is to the company. He dominated the Minnetonka from the moment she set out until she arrived.

One of Mr. Clemens' fellow travelers was a western woman and being a person used to observing things and setting them down she prepared a record of the voyage. Here is what she saw, heard and observed as she wrote it out for the New York Sun:

Old England's Farewell

The Minnetonka had not been gone from her dock an hour when the private yacht of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, an ancient and almost mediaeval organization which controls practically all the shipping entering and leaving the ports of Great Britain, drew alongside the Thames with a special committee on board to say England's farewell to Mr. Clemens. The yacht kept along with us for several minutes, and as they were about to steam away the committee gave three rousing cheers for him. Then someone from the yacht called out:

"They will be making you president of the United States after this."

"I'll have to steal another cup before I will be eligible," he shouted back.

Then they gave three more cheers and sailed away, amid much waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The boat people then settled down to get acquainted with the distinguished passenger. They found him kindly, affable, an eager watcher of the ship's sports and especially fond of the children, a fondness which centred itself finally upon Dorothy Quick, the 11-year-old girl about whom the newspapers have printed so much.

"He is growing old gracefully," was the first comment of the passengers.

Very Fond of His Pipe

For several days Twain's famous white suit did not come forth, instead a grey suit and white cravat, a thick ulster and a grey cap which nearly covered his somewhat bushy gray hair and came well down to the shaggy eyebrows, which are getting white now. He kept with him much of the time he was on deck his never-smoking pipe, which he smoked slowly and affectionately. His gray hair was about the only sign of his years. His step was light and quick and in what he had said to the effect that he felt seven years younger than when he reached England five weeks before. It was the general opinion of the passengers that judging from his appearance he certainly need be not for things accomplished. He dwelt upon the brightness of both hosts and guests and added:

"It was most enjoyable, but hard work for me, and I told them so. You like to do all the talking myself, and when you do all the talking it is easy, but with these bright people I feel almost lost, and I confess to being somewhat put to it to keep my end up."

Mr. Clemens spoke of the guests at the forty or more dozen dinners that he attended and seemed proud of the fact that the guests were selected not so much on account of rank and station, but because they were not for things accomplished. He dwelt upon the brightness of both hosts and guests and added:

"The birds were not disturbed by it, but fluttered along with it, and seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody. And the swans in the river were undisturbed by all the life and color and gaiety, but acted as if used to it, and unconsciously took their part in and added to the beauty and joy of the picture."

A Collision at Sea

It was in describing his reception at Oxford that words seemed to fail him a bit, and his voice became more soft and full of deep feeling.

"The Kitten in the Abbey

One of the stories he told was of his first stay at Westminster Abbey. He came to visit Queen Victoria and purposeless, at night. They started about midnight, a long tour of the beautiful structure, spending some three hours among the tombs and monuments, their lanterns emphasizing the faces and figures and throwing a dim, weird light over the surroundings. A kitten, he said, had followed them in from the street and had gone skipping from one tomb to another with them.

After a time the kitten got tired and as they were about to leave the building they missed it altogether. They went back to search for it and found it curled up and fast asleep on Queen Elizabeth's breast. Mr. Clemens said that if a cat might look at a king surely a small kitten might make friends with a queen's tomb and give a bit of life and warmth to the cold marble which spelled out her care and greatness.

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It was in describing his reception at Oxford that words seemed to fail him a bit, and his voice became more soft and full of deep feeling.

"It was the best time I ever had in my life," he said repeatedly. He dwelt especially upon the beauty of the Oxford pageant and on the beauty surrounding it all and said:

"The birds were not disturbed by it, but fluttered along with it, and seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody. And the swans in the river were undisturbed by all the life and color and gaiety, but acted as if used to it, and unconsciously took their part in and added to the beauty and joy of the picture."

A Collision at Sea

Then there was the incident of the collision at sea, about which much has been told, but only in a general way, the details thus far having escaped print. Whatever Mark Twain's experience as a Mississippi pilot may have been, it is probable that he never faced a more thrilling five minutes than he did on the morning of that collision when he heard the order:

"All hands on deck. Man the boats."

It occurred on the third day out from London at 6:30 in the morning, when there loomed up out of the fog and mist a big four-masted schooner, the Stirling, close on the Minnetonka's starboard side and bearing down at a lively rate. By the quick maneuvering of the Minnetonka the force of the impact was greatly lessened, so that the schooner struck only a glancing blow, bounded back and then struck a second blow, punching a hole in the saloon about the water line. The blow tore away the bowsprit and head sails of the schooner, and she

gave the Minnetonka's side a hard scraping as she dragged along.

The collision gave us quite a shaking up and the order for all hands to come on deck was obeyed instantly, the passengers appearing in pajamas, bath robes, kimonos, steamer rugs or whatever came to hand in the first excitement. The life-boats were swung out and completely manned for lowering, and for a few minutes we had visions of bobbing about in the fog in these small boats until picked up by some passing vessel. Everyone seemed self-possessed and only one or two women showed signs of hysteria.

Mr. Clemens was one of the first on deck, clad in a bathrobe, slippers and cap. He manifested great interest in what was going on but was entirely calm and apparently not disturbed in the least. As soon as possible the captain hurried forward and assured Mr. Clemens that we were all right.

"I know we are all right," returned Mr. Clemens, "but how about the ship?"

"We will do our best to find out," replied Captain Layland, and then disappeared.

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The collision, however, gave rise to the most exciting and sustained arguments on the voyage.

Doesn't Wear Pajamas

Almost as soon as the news was made known that the danger was over a stage whisper went around that Mark Twain was clad in pink pajamas. Another report was that they were blue and another was that while they were pajamas all right they were yellow. The men passengers became much interested, while the excitement was strong among the women as they hurried about to catch a glimpse of the costume. Before many of them could get aloft Mark Twain had disappeared, like the schooner. There was plenty of other colored pajamas there and gay bathing robes, but no Mark Twain in pink pajamas. There remained a few persons who insisted that they had seen him with their own eyes and he did wear pink pajamas.

No one felt like asking Mr. Clemens himself about so delicate a matter and so the question was submitted to Mr. Ashcroft.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," he said, "but as a matter of fact, Mr. Clemens doesn't wear pajamas at all, but a night shirt, a sort of double-barrelled nightshirt, a cotton one with a flannel one over it, and it was this double garment that he had on at the time of the collision and over it he slipped his bathrobe. His cap and slippers completed his costume. His bathrobe is a yellowish affair, but it isn't pink and it isn't blue, and it isn't pajamas."

Soon after breakfast that morning Mr. Clemens appeared in the familiar gray suit and expressed concern about the missing schooner and frequently

expressed the wish that we might learn of her fate.

After that a discussion arose on the ship as to whether the humorous things said by Mark Twain derived their humor mostly from the manner in which they were said. Discussion waxed warm on it and it was decided finally that if some one could be found who would say the same sort of things in the same way, day in and day out, without effort, perhaps he would be as humorous as Mark Twain, and that was the end of it.

His Best Walking Tour

Mr. Clemens was the life of the usual ship's concert and he told a story:

"I remember once that I started on an extended walking tour in the Black Forest. My companion was a cobbler of reckless disposition who was not over careful what kind of company he kept. Our first step was to buy pedometers, for we wanted to tell our literary friends at home just how far we walked. Our next step was to secure railroad tickets. We had a good excuse because, you see, we had a lot of ground to cover that day and it was a matter of judgment that decided us to do that part of our walking tour by rail. It was strange, but some way we never did find it possible to get along without railroad trains for the rest of the trip. It was the best walking tour I ever had."

Mr. Clemens wore his white serge suit that evening for the first time on the ship and the passengers felt more of their curiosity satisfied. The degree of Master of Goodfellowship was conferred upon him and there and the passengers left the ship with regret at saying good-bye to him.

New British Antarctic Expedition

London, Aug. 26.—Although Mr. E. Shackleton and several other members of the South Polar expedition which he has organized will not leave this country until the autumn, the vessel which is to carry the exploring party to their base of operations on King Edward VII. Land, and which is designed, moreover, to carry out important magnetic surveys in connection with the expedition, has already sailed from the Thames. A Newfoundland sailor of 227 tons net register, the Nimrod, as the vessel is called, is adapted to withstand great ice pressure and has an excellent record of work behind her. Since her arrival in the East India company's docks at Blackwall in the middle of June she has been completely overhauled and put in a state of thorough repair. New quarters have been put in not only for the officers and scientific staff, but for the crew, and the accommodation forward is now exceptionally good for a vessel of her class. Two new masts have been inserted, and having entered the Thames as a schooner she will leave as a barkentine yacht. With auxiliary engines of about 60 horsepower she can develop, under favorable conditions, a speed of seven knots.

In charge of the vessel will be Lieutenant Rupert England, R.N.R., who was second in command of the Morn-ing on both her voyages to the Antarctic seas in relief of the Discovery expedition. Others who will be on board during the outward voyage of the Nimrod are Mr. James Murray, the biologist of the expedition, who has had five years' experience as assistant to Sir John Murray; Mr. W. A. Michell, the ship's surgeon and zoologist, and Mr. A. F. Mackay, the junior surgeon of the landing party, who will also engage in zoological work.

Four months have been allowed for the voyage to Lyttelton, New Zealand, where the vessel will be joined by the remaining members of the expedition. These include, besides Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Eric Marshall, the senior surgeon of the shore party and cartographer of the expedition; Lieutenant Adams, R. N. R., who will be in charge of the meteorological work; Sir Philip Brocklehurst, who has also had experience of survey work and field geology; and Ernest Joyce, lately first-class petty officer of the navy, who did excellent work on the Discovery expedition, and who will be in charge of the dogs and sledges. Dr. David, professor of geology in Sydney university, has arranged to accompany the expedition south to King Edward VII. Land, and all told, the officers and staff and crew of the

of the pole, but eastward into the interior of the continental area which is supposed to be at the back of King Edward VII. Land, and east-northeast along the coast which is supposed to stretch around to Alexander I. Land and Graham Land, exploring parties will be sent out with the return of spring in the latter half of next year. All parties, however, are to be back at the winter quarters at the end of January, 1909, when the Nimrod should return to take the explorers on board again. During the year which will have elapsed since the Nimrod's first visit to King Edward VII. Land, Captain England has instructions to carry a magnetic survey along the great trade route across the Indian ocean, from Australia to the Mozambique channel and up to Aden. After the landing party has been taken on board, magnetic work will be continued on the homeward voyage, which will lie across the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; but previously it is hoped, before the Antarctic winter of 1909 sets in, to

British Medical Association on Use of Alcohol

London Times, August 3.—The sittings of the thirteen sections of the British Medical association began at Exeter on Wednesday, were continued on Thursday and concluded yesterday.

In the naval and military section on Wednesday, Inspector-General J. Porter, C. B., the president, congratulated the army medical service on the revolutionary strides it had made in recent years towards complete efficiency. Promotion by merit had been established through all the ranks of the army medical service, its officers had been given a career, the paralyzing blight of seniority had been swept away, and healthy development had been assured for the first time in their history. Secure provision had been made that the military doctor should be an expert adviser, not in name only, but in reality, and in the future they were likely to hear less of military necessity having to override medical requirements. In the medical service of the royal navy many improvements had been made during the past decade.

In the state medicine section Dr.

Arthur Newsholme (Brighton), the president, introduced a discussion on the co-ordination of the public medical services. He said a rapidly increasing proportion of sickness was being treated in voluntary and in state or rate-supported institutions, and whether viewed from the standpoint of patients, doctors or of the public health, the present state of the medical service must be condemned as unsatisfactory. The conditions of private medical practice among the poor were admittedly most harassing and unsatisfactory to the doctor. The defects could be overcome, as was seen in the co-ordinating arrangements where the notification of consumption was successfully at work. The defects of the system were not overcome when the organization for the medical supervision of scholars was separate from the general public health

administration of a district. The home was the point from which many of the evils discovered by the medical school inspection would have to be attacked and controlled. Parents would not tolerate dual medical examinations for school purposes, and on the other hand, neither the school doctor nor the medical officer of health fulfilled the complete needs of the case. These would only be met when district doctors were appointed by each municipality and these doctors were co-ordinated with the mechanism of preventive medicine, enabling them to secure the early systematic and unstinted diagnosis of all disease. The justification of a municipal medical service, both economically and medically, consisted in its being a branch of a general system of preventive medicine. This necessarily implied that it must centre round an expanded public health medical service, embracing every phase of disease and every means of maintaining health.

A long debate favorable to the general principles of the proposal followed, and the president said the details of his scheme had been prepared, and would shortly be published.

Dr. T. Garrett Harder, Cardiff, speaking on the new vaccination order, said whatever their opinions might be with respect to the administration of the Vaccination acts, every practitioner would agree that the profession generally must feel humbled when the local government board proposed that the minimum fee for domiciliary vaccination should be half a crown. After other speeches, he moved that it be a recommendation to the central council that the attention of the local government board be called to the inadequacy of the minimum fee laid down in the vaccination order of 1907, moreover that it was desirable that all expenses connected with the carrying out of the Vaccination acts should be borne by the imperial exchequer.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. W. Hale White, M. D., senior physician, Guy's hospital, delivered the

address in medicine. He begged of the profession to take all the opportunities they were able of bringing before the public the duty they owed to medicine. The profession was trying their hardest to diminish suffering and get rid of disease, and yet they got little help from the very public whose suffering they were endeavoring to lessen. There ought to be fully endowed professorships for teaching and research, so that those having a taste and ability for such work might do it, and not, as now, have to pass it because they could not earn their bread and butter by it. In London no single medical school had a fully endowed professorship of pathology. After speaking of alcohol and disease, he said that one of the greatest discoveries ever made in medicine would come to pass on the day when the mysteries now concealed by the phrase "secretive action" were made plain and they understood who, for example, the rash of measles came first, the force behind that of typhoid fever chiefly on the abdomen, and why of all nerves in the body the lesion of diphtheria was specially harmful to those supplying the palates and larynx muscle. They ought to compare the expectancy of life among those who were not operated upon with those who submitted to operation, for it was clear that if the operation considerably shortened the life of many, the total harm done by the operation might be more than the total good. A good illustration of the extreme difficulty of dealing with medical statistical problems was the question whether tuberculosis disease was hereditary or, as they would now say, whether the children of tuberculosis parents inherited any special liability to infection by the tubercle bacillus, often the evidence was fallacious, as, for example, when the writer forgot that all experience gained in the post mortem room showed that many had tuberculosis disease who, as far as they knew, gave no evidence of it during their life. Even figures from life insurance companies dealt with by actuaries were not free from fallacies of

evidence, for they could take no account of those who were born of tuberculosis parents and died of tuberculosis disease before they came up for examination for life insurance. The statistics about insanity and cancer also showed the extreme difficulty of a proper use of medical figures.

On Thursday the selected committee of the National Temperance league gave a breakfast at Exeter to meet the members of the British Medical association, and he had some hesitation in attending the gathering, not that he had not the greatest sympathy with the temperance movement, but because most temperance societies and a large number of temperance advocates talked the most unscientific twaddle that was ever invented. He agreed that they should teach children in the schools that alcohol was not necessary for ordinary physical life, but to go on and tell them as in some American schools, that they were morally wrong in drinking a glass of wine and to do so was taking poison, was unscientific twaddle and absolutely wrong. If that was what they were going to be taught, then he for one preferred to teach them nothing at all. Physiological science had taught one thing, that a man or woman did not want to drink more than two or three pints of beer a day. That was enough for anybody unless they were doing heavy muscular work. That amount of beer would not do any more harm than tea. A study of the evidence of the physical deterioration commission showed him that tea-drinking in the neighborhood of large towns, where tea was soaked on the hob and given to children, was producing deterioration in the very worst form. Therefore he would put in a plea for light beers containing only 2-1/2 per cent of alcohol. (Hear, hear, and dissent.) In his opinion, a meal of cheese and bread and light beer was infinitely more scientific than food which the children were now getting of bread, tea and jam. (Dissent.) He had never recommended a patient to take alcoholic drink. The teaching in our schools on the subject should be scientific and not tintured with dogma.

In the naval and military sections, Staff Surgeon H. L. Norris, R. N., con-

tributed a paper suggesting the advisability of hospital ships carrying a wireless telegraphy installation.

The address in surgery was given by Dr. H. T. Butlin, consulting surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who dealt with the subject of the contagion of cancer in human beings. His belief that carcinoma was a parasite disease, and that the carcinoma was the parasite, strongly disposed him to believe that the disease should be capable of auto-inoculation. The study of auto-inoculation was for him only preparatory to the study of the communicability of cancer from one human being to another, and he had set himself the task of investigating this question. That it was an exceedingly difficult investigation there could be little doubt, and from what he had gathered so far there could be even less doubt that such cases must be very rare. The small number, if there were any such cases, must be compensated by the quality of those which were discovered.

The annual dinner was held in the evening.

Yesterday in the state medicine section, Dr. H. Tidwell, Torquay, read a paper on the effect of tobacco smoking on the health of the individual and the nation. He believed that the smoking habit was founded entirely on sentiment.

Medical science distinctly taught that tobacco contained a deadly poison called nicotine, and that this was especially injurious to growing boys.

The only use that tobacco could be put to was to keep off mosquitoes, and as there were none of these here, the Briton had no excuse for smoking. (Laughter.) It was a habit which was nothing less than a slow process of self-destruction. Was it reasonable to suppose that people of their land could enjoy good health when they consumed three million pounds by weight of tobacco each year? He believed that the use of tobacco had something to do with epithelial cancer of the tongue, and that the connexion between smoking and insanity was much closer than was generally believed.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Brighton, the president, said that all would agree on the evil of smoking among children.

Dr. A. Drury, Halifax, said that many minute insects and germs were incapable of living in tobacco smoke, and that was surely one reason for taking an opposite view to Dr. Tidwell.

Mr. J. C. McWalter, Dublin, a non-member, said that smoking was very much regarded as a preventive of tuberculosis, and from his observations in hospitals he had found that non-smokers among young patients up to, say, 22, were more prone to tuberculosis than smokers.

The president said that statement might give false impression, for they would surely expect to find more non-smokers than smokers in patients up to 22 years of age. As to tobacco smoking killing the consumptive germ, it would only kill it in concentrated forms, and as a matter of fact, smoking carriages and public house bars were among the chief places where the particular germ could be discovered.

In the evening Sir J. W. Moore, Dublin, gave a popular lecture on weather, climate and health. He criticized the penitentiaries of the British government in regard to practical meteorology, and said that the great British empire devoted a paltry sum of £70,000 per annum to this study, compared with a grant of £200,000 by the United States government. An important curve was shown indicating the lessening fatality from tuberculosis in England and Scotland, and the tendency for the disease to increase in Ireland. The lecturer showed by figures that a relatively low death rate from tuberculosis prevailed practically throughout the western half of Ireland, while higher death rates from the disease were met with in the urban districts of Dublin, Cork, Belfast and Derry. He said the fact was that the slums and tenement houses of our old towns reeked with the poison of tuberculosis, and that climate played a subordinate part in relation to the spread and fatality of this white plague.

The Lighter Side of Life on Board a Modern Atlantic Steamship

What would you do if you were a passenger on a big liner in the tropic seas, suddenly confronted with the necessity of evolving a costume for a fancy dress ball? Shrug your shoulders, and refuse to bother your head over the matter? Ah, but one must "play the game" in a little world as well as a big one, so when the event is spoken of one flies to friends for suggestions and advice. But a cabin holds only six or seven, even when a few are accommodated in the upper berths, and if one's friend is at all clever with her hands or gifted with the genius of imparting body to nonexistent clothes she will be found to be besieged by many others on the same errand bent.

In one such case of emergency the cabin hostess of the moment sat at the feet of her many guests and discussed wisdom and fashion ("To the Spoil Beauty") "Go as a Greek Girl, fillet round your head, dress of sheets edged with arabesque in gold paper—waltz a moment! don't interrupt; I see—"

"But I don't," said the beauty, emphatically. "Where are you going to get gold paper?" I tell you I haven't a thing. I don't see why we weren't told about getting up a ball before we left Cape Town. I shan't go at all."

"Bathroom Stewardess in towels and sponges?" No, thank you. It doesn't appeal to me some way. I see enough of the cross old thing as it is." This by another aggrieved maiden.

"Britannia!" cried a third. "Why I know of two going as that already and I know the chief has promised Ella Rayne the flags, and Molly Mortone's furious."

Then did the Adviser fall back on her last suggestion, and they all hearkened to her as she pictured the Geisha. Was there ever a woman who did not think she would make a good Mimosa Sun? It sounds so delightfully easy, told in the sketchy way we all know—"A bright underskirt and any soft, chintzy thing tied with a sash and butterfly bow; and in the hair, done a la Japanese, a cluster of paper flowers bobbing over your ears. Result—immediate exodus of four to look up the chintzy things above mentioned, and Peace—until they discovered how many were secretly doing likewise.

Dances, Concerts and Theatricals.

On these long voyages of two or three weeks—as you take mail or intermediate—from England to South Africa, the passengers must be kept amused and entertained, so the ship's officers, with a male committee of passengers, arrange for several small dances, two days of sports, two or three concerts, possibly for the theatrics on a small scale, and for the great event of the voyage, the fancy dress ball. At this price are given, two for the best costumes (lady and gentleman) brought by the wearers, two for the best produced on board ship.

At the dance of which I am writing, the prize for the "made" dress went by popular vote as some bright little woman dressed as a "Brown Paper Party"—all in khaki wrapping paper, with vivid red labels and addresses for decoration. But there were others just as odd and prettier perhaps. I remember especially a young girl of sixteen who went as "A Menu Card." She had got on the right side of the dining room steward and he had made her a tiara of fluted serviettes, with the same fan-like effect as epaulets; a damask cloth was effectively draped kirtle-wise about her, and in an attempt at pattern were sewn the menu cards, the daily achievement of the head steward. It fairly made one hungry to look at her. At eight o'clock the beauty (prevailed on at the last moment by an admirer, who brought her some man's golden-dragon dressing gown of crepe) was in the hands of a deft-fingered actress, who procured a red underskirt, who made havoc with her husband's silk ties for a butterfly bow, who dressed her fair hair in such a fashion that she—the type of a Greek girl—was by some given the palm as a Japanese.

I must be egotistical enough to tell you of my trials and small success in making a costume out of very meagre materials. All the other girls in my cabin refused to think of going, although I pointed out the stand-by of the ball-goer on board ship—the bed curtains. These are always the last

resort, but have known to be unrecognized when the flowing chintz is draped by a master hand. From the barber tissue paper can be bought, and that is about all. I got a friend to make the most natural pink roses from his rolls of crepe, and then I looked up my slim resources. The chief officer was included in these (though as a stout one) for he had promised me a shepherd's crook; and my Las Palmas hat of Salvation Army design, was my only hope. I faced it with blue batiste, changing the shape to a Gainsborough and I wreathed it with my roses; my crook was garlanded in the same way and tied with streamers of blue satin. I almost despaired of my dress, for though I had a white muslin, with ruffles, elbow-sleeved and frilled, which could be tucked up for "Grecian Beauty" (Go as a Greek Girl, fillet round your head, dress of sheets edged with arabesque in gold paper—waltz a moment! don't interrupt; I see—")

But at last I remembered some art muslin curtains flowered in huge pink roses on a cream ground which were in my trunk, and these were just what I wanted; the corset (an old bodice cut down) was laced with black velvet, some one lent me silk mitts and buckled slippers—and the costume was complete. I was rather proud of it simply because there had been such difficulties to surmount in its production.

Dancing on board ship is very much "subject to the weather." The ship

itself may be inclined to do a little on her own account. Even on the calmest of seas the boat had a way of making hills and valleys and dancin' up a slope which soon tires the lightest of feet.

On a long voyage music is much relied on to while away the tedium and a subscription is taken up among the male passengers to pay the various stewards who usually compose the band which plays, in the second class in the mornings, in the first in the evenings. At any of the ship's concerts it is odd to see the steward who sits on one at table playing accounts on solos or singing. In a true if Cockneyed voice, a sentimental song. They nearly all seem to prefer the sentimental, for some reason or other.

The Indefatigable Deck Players.

There are always some enthusiastic men on board who start at quoits, shuffleboard or billiards, the moment their old enemy of the sea releases them from payment of its tax. When committees are formed to arrange for the days of sports, the good players spend half their time practising, and inoffensive passengers promenading the decks are regarded with ill-concealed wrath and disgust. For these latter care not a whit for the flying ring of rope which their passing may send wild. Days before the schedule of events men appear with lists and

ingratiating smiles, and fluttering wands of paper covered with cloth. One cries, "Are you there?" and as the other answers, "Yes," the first strives to hit him on the face. The latter dodges as soon as he speaks and the thrashing blow perhaps falls harmlessly on the deck, while the spectators are convulsed with laughter.

The Rigid Etiquette on the Liner.

Except for the concerts and large dances there is little communication between the first and second class on a Castle liner, although in this boats and voyages vary a good deal. Second is practically equivalent to first on an Allan liner, with a few exceptions, and the Castle liner is travelling de luxe, and on taking a Pullman instead of first class car. There is a great deal of difference in price and some of the snobishness in consequence may take unto themselves superior airs. They may promenade the second's deck but the second may not set foot in their quarters without invitation. Some boats are much stricter than others on points of etiquette. Going over to South Africa, for instance, there was only a handful of first classers and except that we did not eat and sleep in their part of the boat we were practically one. Coming back on a royal mail crowd in every corner, it was different—a bar was laid across the passage to the two decks, and while one would not have thought of

they carry thick tapering wads of paper covered with cloth. One cries, "Are you there?" and as the other answers, "Yes," the first strives to hit him on the face. The latter dodges as soon as he speaks and the thrashing blow perhaps falls harmlessly on the deck, while the spectators are convulsed with laughter.

The Officers and Their Work

Some specially favored passengers may say proudly: "I stood on the bridge at midnight," but it is usually earlier in the evening when the captain invites some of his feminine passengers to look at the Southern Cross from the bridge deck. He then regales them with sandwiches and aerated waters or "lemon squash," and they go down feeling much honored in spirit if a trifling injury in body. The captain usually distributes his favors very impartially, speaking of the weather and the ship's powers to a different set each day, with a nice appointment of minutes. The chief officer is the leader in dances, organizing concerto, etc. The second and third officers are quite comfortable, if not sensitive on such points as the above, and were happier when it came to tipping time. For the old saying, "Blessed is he who expecteth nothing," does not apply to a steward on a liner. These men literally stalk their prey if they see signs of avoidance and openly ask for what they don't see.

There is a great deal of gold braid and etiquette about the Castle liner officials. How different was the slow, homely Allan liner, one of the lesser ones of the fleet, who made much of his passengers and appeared mortal, whose gold braid was a bit tarnished and coat stained with the bridge-watching on foggy nights off the rocks of Newfoundland. The captain of R. M. S. Castle was a spick-and-span dapper little figure in blue broadcloth and gold stripes; his "chief" was almost as imposing and even more condescending. The third and fourth, the purser and doctor were of the sea-sea in so far as satisfying eye and imagination goes. Their gold buttons were never tarnished, their white ducks were al-

most immaculate, their manners knew no bluntness and their tongues fashional pleasant words.

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Given good weather, a three weeks' voyage on an intermediate may be preferred to a fortnight on a mail steamer. There is always a stopping place en route, Las Palmas, Madera, Teneriffe or St. Helena, and these glimpses into old-world towns gain an added fascination and interest because they rise from weary-leagued stretches of sea. In those green islands of summer, if anywhere, one would think would be

"Stilled the old sob of the sea, And healed the unhappy fancies of the wind."

—Florence Hamilton Randal.

Augments Aerial Fleet

Paris, Aug. 15.—The success of the dirigible balloon "Lebaudy" last year, and of the "Patrie" which concluded its trial last week, has caused the government to augment its aerial fleet.

Several new dirigibles on the model of the "Patrie" are being constructed at the Parisian factory of Messrs. Labaudy Brothers, and designer of the "Patrie," counts upon introducing many improvements in the new airship. The principal strategic points on the eastern frontier, such as Poul, Epinal, Verdun and Belfort, will be supplied with airships as soon as they can be launched.

The Lebaudy and Patrie are at present at the balloon park at Mendon, but the latter is to be stationed at Verdun and would have begun its journey thither today had the conditions been favorable.

A sum of \$60,000 now remains on the estimate for the building of the airships, but the military commission is to ask Parliament for a fresh credit. Although the "Lebaudy" was purchased for \$20,000, the "Patrie" cost \$70,000 and this is to be the sum paid for the additional ships.

M. Julliot is certain that the Patrie and airships of her class will play an important rôle in the grand war of the future. They will be points out of incalculable value to the commander of a besieged garrison. It is next to impossible for artillery to hit a spherical-shaped mass of 50 meters long traveling 40 kilometers an hour at an altitude of 1,000 meters.

It was the most uncanny cry I ever heard, but from descriptions given me at Middlesboro a few days before, I recognized it as the warning call of the mountaineer

Treasure Hunt-Search for Gold at Rainbow's Tip

P. T. McGrath, in New York Tribune.

There is no phase of modern seafaring adventure more fascinating than the quest for buried hoards of wealth sunk in the ocean's depths or secreted on lonely seaboards. Alluring, indeed, is this ever new temptation to the daring visionary, who dreams of enriching himself at single stroke, while fate and fiction alike pay tribute to this will-o'-the-wisp as the basis of some of the most thrilling incidents in countless narratives of past and present days.

Highly romantic are the stories of treasure hunts in mysterious islands or distant seas, and many a wild gamble is comprehended in the endeavors constantly being made to locate this trove in various parts of the globe. The hidden hoards of precious stones and minted metal, which are the lode-stones that attract so many searchers and involve such large outlays, should be worth hundreds of millions of dollars, if existing at all, while Midas himself might well gasp at a mere enumeration of these more or less mythical Eldorados.

Some of the buried pelf has a well-established historical existence, as in the fact that the Romans, in the good days of old, by casting their priceless possessions of gems and valuables into the bosom of the Tiber, to appease the god which they believed dwelt there, must have littered its bed with untold wealth. The ancient royal regalia of England, King Alfred's crown, many Norman jewels, and numerous other valuables were lost by King John in crossing the wash. Ancient ships containing great stores of gold are known to lie beneath the waters of a Swiss lake, where even now efforts are being made to get at them. Equally certain is it that the "Florenta," the flagship of the Spanish Armada, sank in Fotherby Bay, on the west coast of Scotland, in the eventful year of 1588, carrying down with her bullion and valuables estimated at fifteen million dollars. The Spanish galleons scuttled in Vigo Bay in 1702 to avoid capture by the British, were laden with gold, silver, and precious stones, the harvest of four years' looting in Mexico, which is estimated at one hundred and forty million dollars.

Sacred Hoards in the Tropics

Traditional merely, though perhaps with a substratum of truth, are the accounts of treasure hiding by the Chibchans, Aztecs, and Incas. The former race once numbering a million, dwelt on a mountain range inland from Bogota, where they worshipped of yore a deity whose home was in the bottom of the lake of Guatavita, into which for ages they cast their wealth, amounting, from the estimates of Humboldt, the famous traveller, and others who investigated the story, to some five hundred million dollars. The long-lost golden store of the Incas, supposed to exceed thirty million dollars, secreted on the com-

The Cocos Island Hunt

In its romantic interest and alluring easily transcends all others of these tantalizing billion phantoms. Within the last twenty years no fewer than eighteen different expeditions have been organized to search for it; but so far without result.

There are two treasure hoards there. The first was the plunder from many gold ships and richly freighted merchantmen looted by Benito Bonito, the last of the great pirates, in the Pacific up to 1820, and estimated to be worth sixty million dollars, which lies buried on this lonely islet, sixteen square miles in area, lying three hundred miles west of Panama. He murdered half his crew on doing so; but his vessel, being unarmoured, was dismantled soon after, and, putting into Valparaiso to refit, was recognized, and all were hanged save a boy named Thompson, taken shortly before from an English ship. In 1839 the boy was in Lima, master of the brig "Mary Diz," when a revolution broke out, and church-men grandees, and nobles piled treasure aboard her to the amount of fifteen million dollars, believing them safe under the British flag. But Thompson and his crew set sail at night for Cocos, dividing part of the spoil among them and burying the rest—eleven boatloads ashore.

ing of the invader, has yet to be unearthed in the wilds of Bolivia, and a still greater sum consigned to the beds of swift flowing rivers by Aztec priests and chiefs under similar circumstances may be there for countless ages yet, so scant are the clues to its whereabouts.

In a still different category stand the so-called pirate hoards. These, according to tradition, are as numerous as the days are long. Captain Kidd, premier pirate of his time, is reputed to have buried treasure on almost every islet from Yucatan to Labrador, and in Newfoundland many places are known as Kidd's treasure grounds. Some years ago, when a bank suspended payment at St. John's, a local worthy given to treasure hunting seriously proposed to the trustees that if advanced a moderate sum for such purposes he would return them enough to pay off their liabilities—surely the strangest vagary in the history of gold seeking enterprises. In the West Indies the equally enormous booty which Blackbeard Teach is credited with having secured is believed to be enriching numerous caves there, and has been the inspiration of many a hunt. Other notorious pirates of the Indian ocean are said to have secreted plunder worth one hundred and fifty million dollars in Black River mountains, Mauritius, and lesser spoil from scores of ships, partly laden with specie or bar gold and wrecked along every coast line of the ocean's great highways, tempts the efforts of many purely local search parties.

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While Thompson was thus engaged a Peruvian gunboat sent in chase captured the brig and shot the crew; but he hid in a cave and escaped, being taken off the island later by a passing craft, which supposed him to be a shipwrecked mariner.

Five years later, being without facilities for recovering the treasure himself, he disclosed the facts to one Keating, mate of the Newfoundland barque Albatross, while crossing from Liverpool to St. Johns. At the latter place he took ill and, escaping from Keating's home while light headed, perished in a snow drift. Having his parchment map and oral data, Keating put out a schooner, sailed round Cape Horn, and duly reached Cocos, where he afterwards declared he found the treasure and selected from it jewels worth some thirteen thousand dollars, fearing to take more lest his crew might murder him in their cupidity. He informed the latter that he had failed in his quest.

In 1848, after having returned to St. John's, he induced Johnstone, a merchant there, whose firm still survives, to equip the schooner Gauntlet and send him on a second voyage; in which he always claimed that he and the captain unearthed the hoard a second time, filled a sack with diamonds and gems, and put off again in their boat, when a squall overturned it, the captain and the sack were lost, and Keating had to return once more with only a few gems he had put in his pocket as they worked. He could never raise means for a third essay; but in 1851 he and a shipmaster named Hackett were planning a cruise when Hackett succumbed to yellow fever in Havana, and Keating died shortly after hearing the news. Hackett's brother and Keating's widow tried the venture ten years later, but without result; and during recent years sealers from Japan, beachcombers from the South Seas, Admiral Pallister in the British warship Impereur, (who put one hundred men and an adequate supply of explosives ashore there for a month's work), and numerous others have engaged in the same wild goose chase.

But except for Keating, no man has ever claimed to have brought away from Cocos Island anything but disappointment. Howard Grey, an Irish gentleman, with the yacht "Rosemarine," recently spent two years there, with a force of peons hired in Panama exploring likely spots, but without result. Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1864, went out from England in the schooner Veronique, and tried it also, but only succeeded in damaging himself and several of his associates by a premature explosion of dynamite. Both these expeditions abandoned their quest in November, 1905, and it was given out that they believed the treasure to have been secured and carried away in the past or that the encroachments of the sea had submerged it beyond hope of recovery. Cap-

tain Gessler, a German, and his wife have lived on the island for some years, and sought for the treasure unsuccessfully, but without any result. A midged edition of the Cocos story is that of Albion Island, a lonely rock in the Mediterranean. About 1831, the legend runs, the crew of a pirate ship, the "Young Constitution," chased by British men-of-war, landed on the forsaken islet and buried their booty, gold, and jewels, worth five million dollars. Subsequently they were captured and hanged, with one exception, a lad named Robinson being spared. He later entered the service of a military officer, and many years afterward told him the secret of the island. The officer organized an expedition to search for the treasure, but without avail, and many modern treasure hunters have been equally unsuccessful. The latest, a syndicate of Englishmen who went from Plymouth in a yacht, spent many weeks there, going over the ground systematically, but came away empty-handed, convinced that the alleged treasure was a myth.

Untold Wealth of the Armada

The search for the hoard of the Armada's flagship rests on a sour foundation. It is a matter of historic record that the Florentia harbored in Tobermory Bay and bought stores from the islanders of Mull. Tradition declares that one of these, being detained aboard, fired her magazine and blew her up; but it is possible she may have foundered from other causes. Certain it is that she lies there. The Duke of Argyll, who lived in 1641, obtained a concession from the Scottish crown of any treasure he might recover from her, and salvage work was continued until 1655. It was resumed by one of his successors, and a diving bell was used. A fine brass cannon eleven feet long, with engravings thereon attributed to Benevento Cellini, was recovered, as well as many gold and silver coins.

Since then at intervals the work has been resumed, swords, scabbards, pistols, and boarding pikes, canon balls, and the bones of moldered Spaniards being brought to light. Gradually, however, the hull has settled down and been silted over with sand and mud, to penetrate which the modern sailors are now working. They have a most complete outfit of sand pumps, calssions a two thousand candle power electric light, and many other ingenious contrivances of which earlier seekers for treasure knew nothing.

Operations are being directed by Captain William Burns, one of the most noted marine salvage experts in Britain, a man who has the record of re-floating one hundred and thirty-seven vessels without a failure. His men in this venture have already brought up swords, pistols, flagons, candlesticks, and many other articles, proving unmistakably the presence of the vessel, and it is believed they will soon find the after part of her hull

and her treasure room, with its wealth untold that has been concealed there for more than three centuries. It is calculated that the Florentia's treasure, embracing, as it did, the money to pay soldiers and sailors during the campaign designed to end the conquest of England, must have been equal to at least fifteen million dollars of our present coinage, while the admiral himself was a renowned sybarite who always ate and drank from silver plates and golden goblets, and she bore many priests with golden crucifixes and chalices thickly studded in gems.

Similar fruitless attempts have been made to locate the wreck of the British war craft Black Prince, sunk by Russian gun fire at Sebastopol with a cargo of more than three million dollars in gold and valuables, or the hull of East India merchantman Grosvenor, which went down off St. John's, Cape Colony, with five millions of specie in her hold, while the same disappointment has met the searchers for one hundred and fifty million dollars of pirate loot hidden on the coast of Mauritius Island, in the Indian ocean, the spoil of countless fine vessels plundered there in the past few days when British and French struggled for mastery of the Carnatic, and every adventurer enriched himself with the spoils of kings and rajas. But thus far none of the secreted hoards in Mauritius has been brought to light, albeit many parties of searchers are almost constantly at work.

An Obdurate Government

The most extraordinary treasure seeking expedition of modern times is that of the Collis Diamond syndicate of London, which started from Cardiff last August 19, to explore Halifax Island, one of the Guano archipelago off the South African coast, in the hope of discovering diamonds there, a geologist in Wales having declared that they existed in that group in fabulous quantities. A conditional license was obtained from the Cape Colony government, and a syndicate formed in England of peers, parliamentarians, judges, generals, writers like Conan Doyle, and men eminent in every walk of life. The steamer "Xema" was chartered and despatched to the island with the requisite apparatus for prospecting; but the Cape government, alleging that it feared the birds which resort there would be driven away and the future of the islands as producers of guano impaired, decided not to permit the expedition to pursue its scheme, and sent a gunboat to the archipelago to prohibit the Xema's people from landing. This stopping of the adventurous spirits who had the project in hand put an end to the picturesque undertaking, to the great disappointment of the British public.

The venture was started on the faith of a story told to a man named Griffith, who formed the syndicate with the aid of Collis, a London broker; and all the foregoing notable Englishmen took shares in it. The expedition cost five thousand dollars, and has brought nothing thus far to these people but undesirable notoriety.

Signor Pino, whose marvellous invention, the hydroscope, enables him to view the bottom of the sea as a telescope allows one to observe that sky, has contrived a colossal specimen of this instrument, and is now engaged with a Spanish syndicate in probing Vigo Bay for the fleet of galleons sunk there in 1702. The facts as to this flotilla and its golden lading are indisputable, and fully a score of treasure seeking expeditions, with all sorts of wonderful savage apparatus invented for the purpose, have been trying their luck in this quest for a century. Whether Pino will have better fortune, time alone can tell, but the great difficulty in these cases is that the bottom of the sea silts up rapidly.

and even vessels of the size of these treasure ships are in due course buried beneath the ooze. And so it happens that in a large bay it is extremely difficult to locate the particular spots where they are concealed.

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A Voyage of Mystery

In August, 1906, the ketch Catherine left the Isle of Man for a mystery port in the Caribbean sea, an island reported to contain a pirate hoard of estimated value of six million dollars. The secret of its hiding place was revealed by an old sailor, while on his death bed nearly thirty years ago, to a ship's doctor named Davison, the sailor alleging that he was made prisoner in 1808 by Latrobe, a notorious French pirate, and to escape death joined the buccaneers, who, being chased by an American warship, landed on this island and buried their loot. After putting to sea again they were overcome by the warship, and all on board killed except this sailor, Davison, whom he informed, organized an expedition in 1887, and found the island and the place where the treasure was said to be buried, without difficulty. But on digging down through a bed of shells which had been placed over the hoard an extensive quicksand was discovered below and having no apparatus to continue the quest it was temporarily abandoned.

Hence, great hoards, if found, will likely prove less rich than report represents them, while it is a significant fact that in later years nobody has ever been known to come upon one, despite the most elaborate preparations that have been made and thorough searches of the regions reported to contain such treasure. The similarity in all the stories respecting such supposed stories of wealth awakens suspicion as to their genuineness, for while in an isolated case one man might escape who possessed a knowledge of the treasure, yet to suppose that in every case such occurred is preposterous.

With regard to the treasure at the bottom of the sea, sent there by storms and tempests, and never since recovered, it is undeniable that it exists in immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom in the myriad storms which swept the seas during that period. The traditions of the Caribbean are that its shores are fringed with the hulls of sunken treasure ships, and doubtless in some future age when the navigation of the mightiest depths becomes possible much of this will be recovered, but it is unlikely that any great quantity will ever be regained before that period.

Spanish Main a ceaseless procession of heavily freighted galleons passed from the gold and silver mines within the territories held by Castile between the seas, and the extent of this traffic may be estimated by the fact that the craft were often laden with silver bars, like pigs of lead. Sir William Phipps, a famous New Englander, took thirty-two tons of silver and a large fortune in gems from the hold of a sunken galleon off Santa Domingo in 1695, and several other instances are known where early gold seekers have been quite as fortunate.

But on the other hand these conjectural private deposits may be regarded with much suspicion, both as to their number and value because it is doubtful if the pirate crews would permit their plunder to be so disposed of, and also because it would be no easy task to bury millions in gold and gems so that it might be reasonably safe. The popular idea is that a million in gold can be packed in a small cask or box; that a casket of gems to be borne in the hand may hold a king's ransom, and that chalices, goblets, crucifixes and other valuable articles can be stowed into a small space. No impression can be more erroneous. Gems, it is true, are very valuable, though of small size, if they rank as first stones; but it is taxing credulity too much to claim that the loot of the pirates' lairs was of this description. As for gold, a million dollars in coin or bars would weigh more than two tons, and it would require a strong man, indeed, to carry as much as twenty or thirty thousand dollars in gold.

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In considering the stories of treasure buried by pirates, it should be remembered that all commerce was done a hundred years ago not by bills of exchange, as now, but by carrying specie or bullion on every vessel. This would account in part for the legends of loots in which pirates revelled and the rapidity with which they acquired their alleged wealth, since the general cargoes of the craft were of little value, as they could not be sold, and were too bulky to be buried as gold or gems easily could be.

Then in the days of piracy on the

bottom of the sea, sent there by storms and tempests, and never since recovered, it is undeniable that it exists in immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom in the myriad storms which swept the seas during that period. The traditions of the Caribbean are that its shores are fringed with the hulls of sunken treasure ships, and doubtless in some future age when the navigation of the mightiest depths becomes possible much of this will be recovered, but it is unlikely that any great quantity will ever be regained before that period.

Germany claimed interests

But Germany considered herself as having interests, too, and with justice. For example, German shipping, with Morocco has increased much in the last ten years, though almost entirely at the expense of Britain. Consequently shortly after the publication of the undertaking the German emperor himself visited Tangier. He went over the town as some little risk and also of two officers of the British navy taken by the brigand Valjante, when H. M. S. Assistance grounded near Petwar. Sometimes, however, the affair has ended in murder. As in the case of the Frenchman, Dr. Mauchamp, and of the recent massacre at Casablanca. This condition of things seemed at one time likely to cause complications in European politics. It was realized that such a state of anarchy could not go on. It was accepted that steps were necessary to insure the lives of residents, to police Morocco, to put the finances on a sound basis and to initiate works of development. But no power dared to take action for fear of involving itself in differences with several others. England and France considered themselves to have special interests, and by a treaty between them in 1905 France was given a free hand in Morocco, so far as England is concerned, in return for concessions in relation to Egypt.

Germany claimed interests

Germany claimed interests

course, the test to be applied is not of the same nature as that which the Dreadnought has undergone so triumphantly today. But the gunnery efficiency of the home fleet has already been established by its place in the general gunnery competition. We shall now see how it acquires itself in strength and strategy efficiency. If for once it should be surprised and disappointed, if it does not show itself worthy of its incomparable armament.

Princess Henry, her three sons, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Patricia followed in the wake of the Dreadnought in the Alberta.

For more than a week a school teacher had been giving lessons on the dog, and so when the inspector came down and chose that every subject there seemed every prospect of the class distinguishing itself on brilliant essays about our canine friends. Things were progressing quite satisfactorily, and the master was congratulating himself on the trouble he had taken, when, alas! a question was asked which made him tremble for the reputation of his scholars.

"Why does a dog hang his tongue out of his mouth?" asked the inspector.

"Yes, my boy!" he said to a bright-looking lad who held up his hand, while the light of genius was in his eye.

"Please, sir," cried the pup, "it is to balance his tail!"

And the teacher groaned in anguish.

—Philadelphia Record.

The Moors of Morocco Regard Christians With an Unmixed Hatred

For centuries past there has been more or less connection between Morocco and Europe. Just now attention is being directed thither by the unrest at present prevailing. A few notes based on information picked up by the writer when in Morocco during the early part of last year may be apropos.

Morocco is looked upon as an independent power, while France is held to have the predominating European interest. At one time the situation was very much the other way. The Moors occupied and controlled a large portion of Spain and left many marks of his stay, the most famous of them the Al

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In Society's Realm

Mr. R. W. Wood, of Fernie, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. and Mr. John Cochrane left last Monday on a visit to Toronto.

Miss Lorna Eberts and Miss Goodfellow left last Monday for Seattle.

Mrs. Tunstall, of Seattle, is paying her sister, Miss Bowron, of this city a visit.

Mr. Baynes Reed and Mrs. Spicer Simpson spent the week end in Seattle.

Mr. H. F. Bullen and Mr. Douglas Bullen have left for Qualicum for a holiday.

Miss Babington is visiting Miss Carrie Smith, at Sunset View, Vancouver.

The Misses Jameson, nieces of Mr. Thos. A. Cairns, of this city, are visiting Victoria.

Miss Gaudin and Miss K. Gaudin, are spending a week or so holidays at the Goldstream hotel.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick accompanied by Miss E. Sohl left for Seattle on Thursday night for a few days.

Mrs. Magill, Shawanigan lake, arrived in Victoria on Thursday and will spend a few days visiting friends.

Mr. R. W. Perry and Miss Gertrude Perry are visiting Victoria and are guests at the Balmoral hotel.

Miss A. McSwain, who has been visiting Vancouver, returned to the city in the early part of the week.

Mr. Merridith, Mr. Gould-Smith and Mr. A. Bechtel left for a few days shooting at Cowichan yesterday.

Captain and Miss Bridges, of Thetis Island, spent a few days in town and were registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. C. Newcombe returned from Vancouver last Monday night where he spent an exceptionally pleasant holiday.

Mrs. T. Corsan and family, who have been spending the summer months in the country have returned to Victoria.

Miss Redfern returned home during the week after spending a very enjoyable visit with friends in Vancouver.

Messrs. Monteith, Hagarty, Tye and Bell, left on Saturday for Riverside hotel, Cowichan river, for a few days' shooting.

Mr. Harry Pooley has gone up for the shooting to Pender Island, and while there will be the guest of Mr. Spalding.

Miss Adelade King gave a tea last Friday for some of her Honolulu friends who are paying a short visit to Victoria.

Miss Gladys Campbell came over from Vancouver last Saturday, to join the rest of the family who are camping at Esquimalt.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and family have gone to their summer residence at Sooke for a short holiday during the shooting season.

Mr. Basil Prior who has been enjoying a pleasant holiday at Mrs. Little's camp, Comox, returned home last Wednesday evening.

Miss Vera Mason and Miss Doris Mason returned home yesterday after spending a couple of weeks at Mrs. Little's camp at Comox.

Mr. and Mrs. Carew Gibson who have been paying a visit to relatives in England returned to Victoria in the early part of the week.

Last Monday Miss Dorothy Beaumont, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Beaumont, left to resume her studies at Toronto last Monday.

Miss N. Dunbar, of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Mrs. Little, Rockland avenue, left last Wednesday morning.

On August 14th Leigh-Sinton church was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Mr. F. Paget Norbury of the Norrest, Leigh-Sinton, Worcestershire, Eng., was married to Miss Rosamond

A. A. Wake, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gervais F. Wake of this city, was spent in fun-making contests, music and games. Those present were: Misses Atkins, A. Atkins, Kirk, Leigh, Miller, Crocker and Mrs. W. Wilson, and Messrs. Atkins, Rowson, Austin, Wilson, Pooley, Paddon, Crocker, Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps and child, of Cobble Hill, are registered at the Balmoral hotel.

Mr. Parker, of Dublin, is visiting Victoria and is registered at the St. Francis hotel.

The Misses Still, of this city, are paying a visit to Mrs. Grundy, Nicol street, Nanaimo.

Miss Evelyn Obenauer, of San Francisco, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. T. S. MacLaughlin, 182 Fort street, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mathewson and family have been spending a pleasant holiday in Victoria, left yesterday for their homes in the east.

Mr. Newton entertained a few of his friends at a picnic up the Arm last week. Some of those present were: Mrs. Hyland and family, Mr. V. Lawson, Mr. Gould-Smyth, Mr. Middleton and Miss Eaton.

Mr. T. M. Ward and Mr. Scott Whiting were married on Wednesday last and left the same night for Seattle for their honeymoon. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Whiting will take up their home on Stanley Place.

Mrs. H. M. Parry, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, of this city, left last Thursday for her home in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Arthur Brown, Hamilton, Ont., who has been spending a pleasant holiday in Victoria the guest of Mrs. MacLennan, Esquimalt road, left on Thursday.

The engagement is announced between Miss George Urquhart, granddaughter of J. Dougal Esq., Cook street, to Mr. Hermann Eby, also of this city.

Miss Sara Spencer, Miss Ada Spencer, Miss Charlotte Spencer and Mr. J. W. Spencer spent a few days this week at Lakeside hotel, Cowichan lake.

Miss Eberts and Miss Hoskinson (Seattle) left for the latter's home last Thursday, where Miss Eberts will spend a few days before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Temple returned home in the early part of the week, after spending a very enjoyable holiday cruise among the gulf islands.

Mr. Phair and the Misses Phair, of Goldstream, who have been in California for the last four months have returned to Victoria, where they intend residing.

Mr. S. Powell, son of Dr. I. W. Powell Vancouver street, has returned to Victoria after a pleasant holiday with his sister, Mrs. Louis Cappage, Dunlops, B. C.

Mrs. J. E. Roberts and Miss Mona Roberts arrived in Victoria last Tuesday from Alaska. They will spend the winter months with Mrs. Roberts' brother, Mr. J. H. Penketh.

Miss Rome, Fort street, entertained a few of her friends last Wednesday evening. Some of those present were: Miss Mackay, Miss Drake, Mr. H. Rockeford, Mr. LeSueur, Misses Irving, Miss Troup, Mr. Arbutucke.

Among the Victorians who are spending a pleasant holiday at Shawanigan lake are: Miss Helmick, Miss Brown, Mrs. L. Stemmer, Miss H. Stemmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. H. Maynard, Mrs. J. Maynard.

Last Wednesday evening a very enjoyable picnic was given up the Gorge. Among those present were: Miss Adeleine King and Mr. T. O. Mackay, Miss Newcombe, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Wilson, Miss Eberts, Miss Hoskinson (Seattle), Mr. Newcombe.

At their pretty home on Lampson street, on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rutter entertained for their daughter, Miss Gladys Rutter. The evening

the ballroom was festooned with Ivy. Mrs. Themis received her guests in a lovely dress of black satin and real lace and was assisted by her niece, Miss Stickler, of Seattle, who wore a charming white chiffon princess robe. Some of the invited guests were: Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Serville, Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Shore, Miss Ruby Shore, Miss Davy, Miss Mann, Miss S. Haynes, Miss Stewart, Miss Strutt, Messrs. Brown, Blake, Curtis, White, Arthur Stickler, Clarke, Williams, Howard, Bailey, Smythe and Gore.

His Lack of Art

When she sent out the invitations, she said it was to be a musical, but then she was only 17, and the taste for formality is to be pardoned. Exactly 12 happy young folks answered the invitations by appearing in the parlor of the pretty hostess' home, each of them, because of parents' ambitions, possessing a smattering of music.

A youth of 16 played the violin and awkwardly assumed the eccentricities of genius of which, he had read, real artists were possessed. The girl who played the accompaniment, convinced that since the violinist was doing the correct thing by swinging the violin and describing circles with his bow, frowned fiercely the meantime, shuddering about on the piano seat and tossed her head until the pair of them seemed to be mechanical toys.

Every one talked while the duet was in progress—this is quite proper at a musical. And, when the air was ended, every one applauded heartily, just as if they had been listening intently—which, also, is quite the proper thing.

Finally, a shy, dark-eyed girl, whose face would attract a painter and whose beautiful tresses, rebellious and quarrelsome, would merit approval from a sedate mother, seated herself at the piano. Softly she touched the keys and a ripple of melody responded. Little chords, here, there, which seemed to laugh, to shout, to preach, to wall, to mourn, followed.

Now there was no talking. The fact that Marjory was playing was sufficient to silence the happy, fun-loving young musicians.

After a truly remarkable flow of melody, Marjory sang, most dignifiedly at first, and then, as her voice soared, like the low wail of a saddened woman. At 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements for the day are as follows:

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Johnstone gave a very jolly little picnic up the Gorge last Saturday. Some of the invited guests were: Misses Blackwood, Mr. K. Raynor, Mr. King, Mr. T. King, Miss Newling, Miss Ellis, Mr. Berlington, Mr. B. Tye and Miss Doris Clute.

Mrs. George Simpson has returned from California, where she has been spending the summer months visiting the dancing academies. The A. O. U. W. hall, which has been lately renovated, has been leased for the winter months by Mrs. Simpson, who will open the season with a flannel dance towards the end of September.

Another very enjoyable picnic was given up the Gorge last Monday evening by Mrs. Stiles in honor of her niece, Miss Ward, of St. Louis, who is leaving for her home again next Thursday. Some of the invited guests were: Miss Fairfield, Miss Brown, Miss Dease, Miss Smith, Misses Martin, Greenwood (Seattle), Horth, Campbell (Tacoma).

Mrs. Hicklum Tye gave a most enjoyable bridge party last Thursday at her home, Douglas street. The tables were artistically decorated with pink carnations of various shades and asparagus fern. Some of those present were: Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Herchimer, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Coles.

Mrs. Herchimer gave a jolly little tea last Tuesday at the Ladies club. The tables were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums. Among the invited guests were Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. B. Hartman, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Troup, Miss McDaniel, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. S. Robertson and Mrs. Heald.

The Scottish concert so kindly given by the choir of the First Presbyterian church at the Gorge park last Friday evening proved itself in every way a great success. The collection secured was presented to Dr. Fagan as a small contribution towards his deserving enterprise. Among the lovers of music seen there were: Mr. D. Fraser, Rev. S. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, Misses Kaye, Mr. Spencer, Misses Spencer, Mrs. Andrews, Misses Andrews, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses Smith, Mr. Turpel, Mr. Gray, Mr. Grant, Miss Austin, Mr. Maynard, Mrs. Miner, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Newton, Miss Foote, Miss Hughes and Mr. Swath.

"That's right, Tom," laughed every one, and the disappointed Tom, always with buoyant spirits, left the piano and was soon chatting and laughing.

Ten years later Marjory was the musical sensation at Newport. Everywhere she was sought after and everywhere, in society and musical circles, were her praises sung.

At another musicale—quite different from the youthful affair long before—she sang, and her auditors went into raptures. Tom Blake, who the week before had returned from a strict course of training in the European branch of his father's business, found her a half hour after she sang, besieged by a famous Italian tenor, who seemed to think gesticulations and bows were necessary to make understood the pleasure her song gave him. When she finally managed to excuse herself and welcome her old friend,

Christ Church Cathedral

Holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning

Vocal—Andante Guilford
Psalm Goodson
Magnificat H. Smart
Nunc Dimittis Petach
Hymn 209, 318, and 528
Vesper—I Will Lay Me Down in Peace
Organ—Chorus in G Handel

St. John's

Rector, Rev. W. H. Sweet, matins and sermon at 11 a.m., morning preaching, Rev. F. Fatt, organ for the Diocese of Sacramento, Holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning

Organ—Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—3rd Alternative, Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat Maunder
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Hymn 160, 179, 207
Vesper Hymn—Jesus, We Pray Sullivan
Communion Hymn 323
Nunc Dimittis Felton
Organ—Voluntary Evening

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning

Organ—Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Goodson
Magnificat Barnby
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Hymn 160, 179, 207
Vesper Hymn Ms. Organ—Voluntary Evening

St. Mark's, Cloverdale

Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Holy communion at 11 a.m., evensong at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m. and 7 p.m., sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning "The City of Refuge," Evening, "Our Spiritual Foes," being the first of a course on the Christian warfare and armour. Sunday school recommends at 3 p.m.

Morning

Organ—Adagio Gustav Merkl
Venite and Psalms as set Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum—XXXIV Mercer
Jubilate—XIV 151, 301, and 442
Kyrie—XXVI 151, 301, and 442
Organ—Prelude in C II. Smart
Communion Service Simler in D
Hymn 278, 322, 399, and 156
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald

Evening

Organ—Andante Mozart
Opening Hymn Fitzgerald
Psalm as set Cathedral Psalter

the Hudson's Bay Company, and can therefore discharge debts of gravity on account of its old servant, but the latter company might be expected to take some interest in the daughter of a man from whose great labors it derived so much profit. Of course, it could be said that the obligation devolved wholly upon British Columbia. To the traveler who today crosses the "sea of mountains" between the plains of the Canadian West and our Pacific Coast, glimpses of some of the tremendous obstacles and terrific dangers that had to be encountered by Simon Fraser in his great journey of 10 years ago can be had through the windows of the luxurious coaches of the C. P. R.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

Panoramic Photography—By A. V. Kenah

Surely the majority of us will admit that the average landscape photograph does not adequately convey to our minds the impression our eyes saw when we gazed on the original scene. Somehow or other it all seems to be so cramped and objects that came out strongly in the original scene seem to have shrunk up into mere specks; the whole arrangement is too crowded, and, as a matter of fact, is false in its proportionate nature. As you stand on the top of some lofty mountain and gaze at the magnificent panorama that lies stretched before you, has it ever occurred to you that it is really ridiculous to try and represent it all in the small compass of a 5x4 or even 7x5 print? If you gave the matter a few moments' thought you would at once see that the only reason you do so is because you have got into the habit of using one size for all and every subject that you want to take a picture of; why you should adopt these tactics I cannot quite understand as I presume you are alive to the necessity of wearing different kinds of clothes for different ceremonies, but the fact remains that the majority of amateur photographers are quite ignorant of the possibilities of panoramic photography or if they have seen one or two successful specimens they are too apathetic to bother themselves to enquire into the methods by which these charming pictures are produced. As a matter of fact they are no more

method we can still get the same results by using a special camera in which the lens itself swings in the arc of a circle with the sensitive film stretched across this arc. The latter way is in some ways the easiest method of sectional printing, but at the same time it has certain limitations in its general or universal application which do not altogether appeal to the more ardent photographers. It must not be supposed that this idea of taking panoramic photographs is by any means a new one, on the contrary, very much the same method as we find used today in the Panoramic Kodaks was devised by a Frenchman, Monsieur Martin, as far back as the year 1845 with the difference that he used a curved Daguerreotype plate for the reception of his image in place of the more adaptable and sensitive celluloid film. However, for those who want to obtain panoramic negatives with a minimum expenditure of energy there is nothing simpler than one of the regular stock pattern Panoram Kodaks which can be obtained at any photographic store at a most reasonable price. The principle of this ingenious instrument is extremely simple. It consists of a circular box, fitted with a swinging lens and shutter and a mechanical device which permits of two speeds of exposure being given. As before explained, the film is stretched across the back of the camera in the form of a semi-circle and as the lens rotates

England, and clearly shows not only the view looking down Piccadilly, but also that down Grosvenor street. As far as I can remember, I took this about four years ago and, apart from other considerations, it is interesting to see how the old horse omnibuses which are now rapidly being superseded in the metropolis of the empire by the newer motor vehicles.

As a general rule it may be stated that cities are not especially good places for panoramic photography at least that is for street scenes, as it requires the greatest amount of patience to wait for the favorable moment to release the shutter. Traffic is kept going at a pretty steady pace and the angle embraced by the panoramic camera is so great that it is often very difficult to get the street sufficiently cleared to permit of the exposure being made; however, as can be seen from this picture when one does succeed the result is a representation of the scene that cannot be got in any other way and one that conveys a far better and truer idea of what the place is really like than any ordinary photograph does. When working this particular form of kodak one must remember that the shutter is meant to seize us, so to tell us the amount of sky and foreground included in the photograph and we must look to the lines already mentioned as engraved on the top of the instrument in order to ascertain the exact angle we are taking in. In panoramic work the greatest care must be

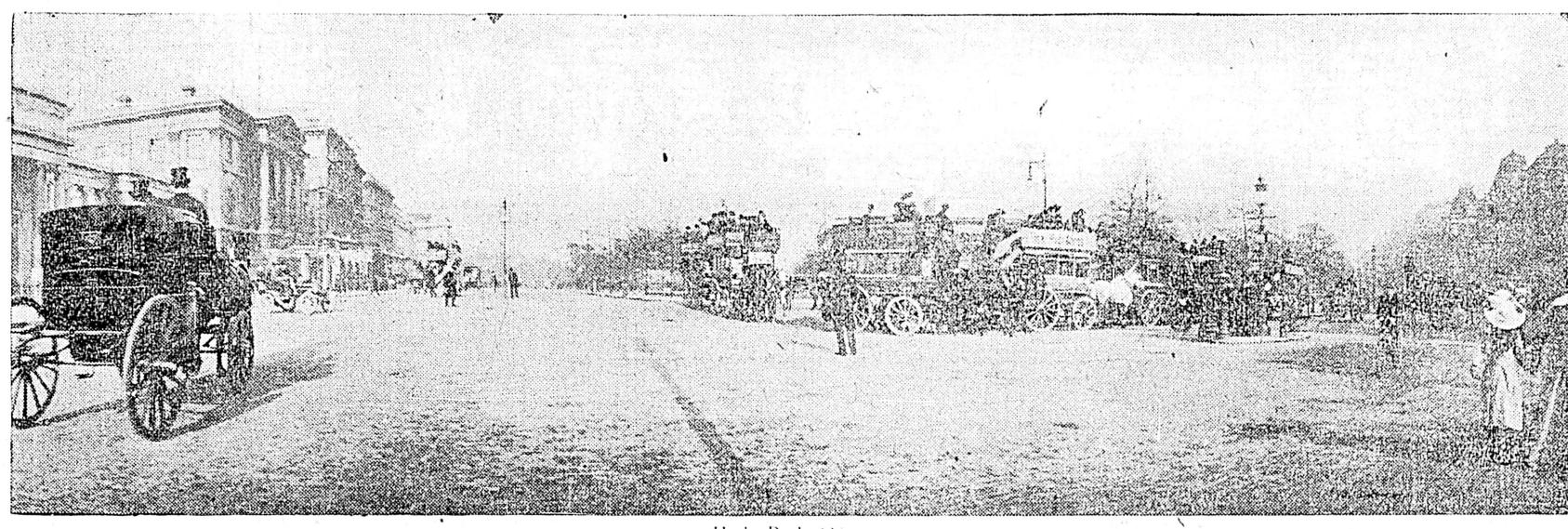
extremely instructive but also distinctly artistic. The first thing to be done is to ascertain exactly the amount of view obtained on the focussing screen and then to swing the camera round until we get the next portion of the subject, taking great care that a small amount of the first portion is included. In this second phase we can continue this procedure ad infinitum until we get the whole range that we wish to be included and provided guiding marks are drawn on the focussing screen we shall find on developing the plates that the negatives constitute a complete series which can be printed from and will form a complete panoramic representation of the whole sweep of the landscape. I do not intend in this article to give specific instructions with regard to the best methods to be adopted for marking these guiding lines, as the matter has been very exhaustively dealt with by Mr. George E. Melton in Volume VII, No. 73, of The Photo-Miniature, which can be obtained for twenty-five cents from any photographic store, and as the chief difficulties are only of a mechanical character and are really very easily got over it would occupy more space than I have at my disposal to adequately discuss them.

This principle of sectional negatives for panoramic work is, however, one that is thoroughly capable of being mastered by any amateur with quite a small amount of labor, and the simplicity of the process is such that it

obtained from any photographic dealer. This principle of panoramic photography can be applied not only to horizontal pictures, but also to vertical ones, and indeed, one of its chief advantages is that it enables us to obtain pictures of tall buildings working from confined places which we otherwise could not do. Many of the excellent photographs that we are familiar with of the American "skyscrapers" are obtained by this application of sectional photographs and are striking examples of what can be done by this method.

Conventon at Seattle

Let me remind my readers that the seventh annual convention of the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest will be held at Seattle on Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. The meeting will be an important one and President W. G. Emery will preside over a representative gathering of Northwest photographers, and the programme itself is an exceedingly interesting one and evidences a great deal of pains and trouble in its execution. Not only will interesting technical features be given by competent authorities, but there will also be demonstrations by representatives of the leading manufacturing houses and, in addition there will be ample scope for fraternizing which, to my mind, forms one of the most useful and delightful aspects of conventions. Both amateurs and professionals are eligible for membership and it is confidently expected that a large number will



Hyde Park Corners

trouble to do than the ordinary photographs and even if we do have to use two or more negatives for the purpose of the finished picture I really do not think that there is a very great deal of trouble in preparing them and placing them correctly in contact with each other. There is no question whatsoever that a really good panoramic photograph has a charm entirely of its own and one that the ordinary small picture does not possess; and, given a suitable subject it is the only correct way to portray it in order to get a full representation of it. You see the ordinary lens does not embrace a wide enough angle of view to include a long panoramic landscape on the plate, and therefore we have to adopt mechanical methods and dodges to overcome this difficulty or else exercise a small amount of human ingenuity.

It is well to understand exactly what we are after before we go any further into the subject. Imagine ourselves say—at the Outer Wharf with your face set towards the Olympic mountains; instinctively you will swing your head round from right to left to take in the whole of the magnificent view that enfolds itself before your enchanted eyes. If you only look straight ahead, it is true that you will get a very fine view, but not one to be compared with the other that we have just spoken of, previously, because you will only include a small portion of the subject in your field and will make that wide sweep which lends all the charm to this sort of landscape. Now, how are we to obtain photographs which will embrace such a large angle of view? Obviously the answer is in just the same way that we saw the original, i.e., by swinging our camera round in the same manner that we turned our eyes, or if we do not adopt this

on its own axis, it is obvious that the image projected on the film must be in focus at every particular point. Having completely passed over the surface of the sensitive film, the lens still continues on its course until it gets completely beyond the range of the sensitive surface and therefore cannot do any more harm.

I should perhaps have mentioned that attached to the lens is a sort of sleeve arrangement which controls the amount of view permitted to impress itself on the sensitive film, and therefore this arrangement constitutes a sort of focal-plane shutter. In order to make an exposure the lens is pulled round as far as it will go to one side or the other when it will catch in a clip and is released by pressing a button which permits it to fly round in the arc of a circle across the sensitive surface of the film, which as before explained, is stretched across the back of the camera in a semi-circle. There are two forms at present on the market, viz., the No. 1 and the No. 4, and though they are identical in their principles, they differ from each other in the size picture they are capable of taking and also in the angle of view they are able to include. The No. 1 takes in an angle of 112 degrees, whilst the No. 4 instrument embraces an angle of 142 degrees. A brilliant form of view finder is provided with the instrument and in addition thereto there are engraved on the top of the camera two lines which show at once what is the exact angle included in the picture. The No. 1 size is capable of giving a picture 24x37 inches and the No. 4 pattern gives a picture 37x12 inches in proportion. The illustration accompanying this article was taken by me with the No. 4 Kodak Panoram camera and represents a familiar scene outside Hyde Park corner, London,

taken to hold the camera perfectly level or else we shall find that the resulting negative shows the most horrible signs of distortion and curvature; moreover, with this particular form of camera it is necessary to stand at a slight angle to the main horizontal line of the picture in order that we may get a correct representation of same. There is only one objection to making panoramic photographs made with one exposure and that is that the lighting on the subject is not generally uniform and therefore the finished picture is apt to appear under exposed in places; we must be on our guard for this and only make the exposure when we consider the general conditions favorable to success.

The composition of a panoramic photograph requires even more care than is ordinarily exercised, and before releasing the shutter we must take care that we know exactly what amount of view we are including in the sweep of the lens and try to arrange matters so that the main object of interest in the picture takes the principle place and that the other details are subservient thereto and help to contribute to its importance.

Having thus fully dealt with the subject of taking panoramic pictures with a camera specially designed for this purpose let me now say a word on obtaining this class of photograph by means of the ordinary instrument. There is really no great difficulty about the work except with regard to the proper registration of each section and also in connection with getting a nice vignette in the printing process. A little practice soon overcomes these difficulties and we shall find a new and delightful field of work has been thrown open to us and in which it will be possible to turn out pictures that will not only

will come in the nature of a revelation to those who have never essayed this kind of work. The great thing to be remembered is to get the series of negatives as uniform as if they were only one exposure, and this can be done by accurately judging the exposures and developing them all together either in one bath or in separate ones, using the same developer at a standard temperature and for a standard length of time. If the negatives differ from each other in their densities there will be a difficulty in getting even prints from them, and this difference would be very noticeable in the prints and would spoil the uniform success of the series. Our aim should be to so arrange matters that the finished print looks as if it was got from one negative with one exposure, and as I have said before, this is not a difficult matter provided we set about the work intelligently and follow carefully the details regarding registration that are laid down by Mr. Melton. With regard to the printing, it is undoubtedly better to do this on one long piece of paper rather than to make separate prints from each negative, as then the dividing line is not noticeable provided the overlapping edges are nicely vianted into each other, whereas if we use separate prints it is obvious that the joints of each section must be apparent and this rather takes off from the artistic effect of the picture. This overlapping is not impracticable in difficult matter and the vianting of the overlapping portions into each other can soon be done with considerable ease and certainty with a small amount of practice. A special printing frame is, of course, required in order to protect the unused and the exposed portions of the sensitive paper from the light, but such a frame can be easily made or

turn up and that the meeting at Seattle will rank as one of the most successful conventions that has taken place under the auspices of the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest.

Answers to Correspondents

W. J.—The print you send is technically a good one, though I do not think the rendering of the atmosphere is at all natural. Many amateurs make the mistake of trying to convert their faulty exposures into sound ones by giving the prints some high faltering title, but do not be guilty of this error, as I can assure you that competent critics know that it is far more difficult to correctly render a misty effect than it is to produce a satisfactory photograph of a well-lighted subject.

X. Y. Z.—The object of a swing-back is to bring the focussing screen, and therefore the plate, into a vertical position. It must always be used when taking architectural photographs, and prevents the picture giving the effect of tumbling down or falling backwards, which is often so apparent in amateur's prints.

D. H.—A good solution for Amidol developer for bromide prints which will keep in condition for some weeks is as follows:

Water, 8 oz.
Sodium sulphite, 800 gr.
Amidol, 30 gr.

For rapid development of gaslight prints, dilute one part with four or five parts of water, but for ordinary bromide work dilute with six or seven parts of water. It is advisable to add a few drops of a ten per cent. solution of Potassium Bromide to each ounce of developer in cases of full exposure.

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Some Great Puzzles—World of Numbers Present Mysteries

Probing into the secrets of nature is a passion with all men; only we select different lines of research. Men have spent long lives in such attempts as to turn the baser metals into gold, to discover perpetual motion, to find a cure for certain malignant diseases, to navigate the air. Some great mysteries have, after centuries of patient labor, been completely solved; others are at present under investigation while many have been demonstrated to be quite impossible of solution, says the Baltimore Sun.

Let us examine a few cases of unsolved mysteries in the world of numbers—little things, the conditions of which a child can understand, though the greatest minds cannot master. Everybody has heard the remark: "It is as hard as squaring the circle," though many people have a very hazy notion of what that means. It is this; if you have a circular piece of paper, how are you to cut out another piece in the form of a square that shall contain exactly the same area? Well, it can not be done with exactitude, though we can get an answer near enough for all practical purposes, because it is not possible to say in exact numbers what is the proportion of the diameter to the circumference. But it is only in recent times that it has been proved to be impossible. Other cranks now waste their time in trying to solve the venerable puzzle.

Again, we can never measure exactly the numbers the diagonal of a square. If you have a window pane exactly a foot on each side, there is the distance from corner to corner, staring you in the face yet you can never say in exact numbers what is the length of that diagonal. The novice will at once suggest that we might take our diagonal first, say an

exact foot, and then construct our square. Yes, we can do this; but then you can never say exactly what is the length of the side. You can have it which way you like, but you can not have it both ways.

But let us take a few puzzles that have not been proved to be impossible, but which, nevertheless, have not been solved. First is the round-table problem. Nine persons are stopping at a boarding house, and they all sit down together to dinner on 28 successive nights at a round table. The rule of the house is that no person shall on any two occasions have the same two neighbors. How is it to be done?

Here is another poser: If we write down the number composed of 17 ones—11, 111, 1111, 11111—and ask you to find some number—other than

1 or the number itself—that will divide it without remainder, the answer will give you considerable labor to discover. We will, however, say at once that the only numbers that will divide it are 2,671,723 and 5,363,222,357. Now add two more ones to the number, and we cannot tell whether it can be exactly divided by any number or not, for nobody knows. If you can find such a divisor you will have done something that nobody else in the world has yet succeeded in doing. And we can not say that it is impossible.

Every one knows what a magic square is. Divide a square into nine divisions or cells, and then place the numbers 1 to 9, one number in each cell, so that they shall add up 15 in every column, every row and in each of the two diagonals. It is quite easy, and there is only one way of doing it, because we do not count as different the arrangements obtained by merely turning round the square and reflecting it in a mirror.

Now, if we wish to make a magic square of the 16 numbers 1 to 16, there are just 889 different ways of doing it again not counting reversals and reflections. This has been finally proved of recent years. But how many magic squares can be formed with the 25 numbers 1 to 25 nobody knows, and we shall have to extend our knowledge in certain directions before we can hope to solve this puzzle.

Vain attempts have been made to construct a magic square by what is called a "knight's tour" over the chessboard, numbering each square that the knight visits in succession, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and it has been done with the exception of the two diagonals which have so far baffled all efforts. But it is not certain that it can not be done.

Here is one more unsolved problem in numbers. We all know that a square number is a number multiplied by itself; but a cube number is one multiplied twice by itself. Thus 8 is the cube of 2; 27 is the cube of 3, and so on. Now, some whole numbers are the sum of two whole cubes—as 35 is the sum of the cubes of 2 and 3—others are the sums of two fractional cubes—as 43 is the sum of cubes of 1.2 and 7.2—while other whole numbers can not be expressed as the sum of two cubes in any way whatever. It is possible to say of any number from 1 to 100 whether it is or is not the sum of two cubes, except 66. Nobody in the world can answer for this number. Can you solve these problems?

eating house keeper saw its sentimental possibilities, had it restored at a large expense, and, with complete scholarship and skill, with more of those qualifications than of taste, the seconner may say, set out to make of it a lunching place for Londoners of the city, and a Mecca for the American pilgrim, where he could consume a chop or a cut from the joint, after the modern British use. The American pilgrim availed himself of his privileges in considerable numbers and for many years. How could he not do so? A house which was the only specimen left in London of the fifteenth century English Gothic, a house which anticipated the discovery of America by Shakespeare in "Richard III," and authentically restored. He prided

splendor, how could not the sensitive and cultivated American submit himself to British cookery on such a spot? To all such lovers of the common

Music and Drama

It has been said of Ezra Kendall, who is here tomorrow under the management of the Harry Askin company, that he has been the creator of more laughs than any humorist on the stage today. This statement seems to be born out by his record as a monologist and at the head of companies. Provided this year with a new comedy of a rich Kendall type, Mr. Kendall in "Swell Elegant Jones" has added new success to his laugh-making career for there has been woven into the piece the essence of humor at which he is best.

As a monologist Mr. Kendall scattered humor from coast to coast and has combined in his present role the humor which won him the leadership in other fields. The lines are of the crisp, terse, meaty sort that enabled him to stand alone before an audience and keep the people laughing, and Kendall, the monologist, is seen in his happiest vein as Kendall, the humorist.

"Swell Elegant Jones" has much of that vital humor running throughout that springs from the village and cross-roads, and while the providing of a fitting vehicle for Mr. Kendall has been the prime object, there has been preserved a coherent and interesting story with a lot of human interest running through it. The scenes are laid in a small Indiana village and this allows for the introduction of many quaint characters, who have given a liberal share of the best comedy effects.

The rural detective, who has been waiting for forty years to marry a village spinster and who incidentally complicates the plot wherever he has a hand, is an especially well drawn bit.

Throughout there has been an aim at wholesome humor, the only sort with which Mr. Kendall has ever been identified.

Heading a strong bill at the New Grand during the coming week will be seen Budd Ross & Co. in "Blinky the Jailbird," which comes here endorsed as about the funniest act in vaudeville. The act is said to be unlike any other, and Ross in the role of the little burglar, funnier than he has been in his long list of parts in big productions. The company consists principally of Miss Madeline Hinthrop

and Mr. Eugene Heber.

Others appear in the presentation, but not so importantly. Report credits the act with originally throughout, a laugh situation succeeding laugh situation from the outset. The story is of crookdom, the underworld, with three rogues its active principals. The act might be called, "Set a Thief to Catch a Thief," or "When Crook Meets Crook." Critics in other cities place the merit of the act at a high mark. Miss Hinthrop starred last season in "The Proud Prince," a Nixon and Zimmerman production, and Mr. Weber was at the head of one of the biggest stock companies of the east. The act is booked on the Keith and Proctor circuit following its engagements now fulfilling over the Sullivan and Connsidine circuit, and will not be seen in the west for several seasons.

Eddy Sawyer will be seen in the greatest combination aerial act before the public.

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The production of the big musical extravaganza, "The Land of Nod," which is scheduled for presentation here, comes bearing the stamp of approval from every city in which it has been shown. It is described as a spectacle of the most brilliant sort, with a vast scenic display and an equipment of costumes and other attractive embellishments such as rarely figure in stage productions even in this day of lavishness in play mounting.

"The Land of Nod" was brought out at the New York theatre last winter it occasioned something like amazement by the magnificence of its details, and this equipment in every particular will be brought to this city. It will be presented by a company numbering upwards of 100 people, including the principal comedians and vocalists and a chorus and ballet, of 75. The music of "The Land of Nod" is said to be exceedingly bright and tuneful, and the comedy has received the highest praise from the newspaper critics all over the country. There is every reason to look forward to this attraction with anticipation of more than ordinary pleasure.

A tremendous amount of interest has been manifested by local theatre-goers over the approaching engagement in this city of the big musical success, "Little Johnny Jones," an original and clever play set to music by Geo. M. Cohan, which last season attained great popularity with New York and Chicago theatregoers. It has only been

sake you know. I want to be 'Nott' exactly as I was last season and I don't think I would be with those clothes on." There was just a suggestion of a tear in his voice as he despaired himself. The new tanager will be packed away and "Nott" will appear in his old clothes, "Comin' Thru' the Rye" numbers over 75 people. Many improvements will be observed in the performances, several new musical features and numerous new comedy situations having been introduced. The scenery, as well as the costumes, will be entirely new and much more elaborate and beautiful than formerly.

The remarkable run of "The Prince Chap," both in London and New York proves there is much that is intrinsically interesting in the piece. It is a play that boasts of having received not one thoroughly adverse notice, and has to its credit the unanimous endorsements of the critics. In New York, London, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, as being one of the most unique entertainments presented in many seasons, Cyril Scott and the leading male role in John Cort's production of "The Stronger Sex," in which Maude Fealy will begin her second year as a star. The premiere is scheduled for Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.

Mme. Emma Calve, who will make a concert tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico under the direction of John Cort, sails from Marseilles on the SS. *Umbria*, arriving in New York Sept. 17. Her season will begin with a concert at the Portland, Me., annual festival.

Daniel Frohman, who first brought Jan Kubelik to America, in the season of 1900-1901, has announced another tour for the famous violinist in this country, under his management.

In the seven years which have elapsed since his first visit to America, Kubelik has risen from the position of the most astonishing prodigy in the history of the violin, to absolute supremacy with his chosen instrument. At 27, an age when most men are beginners in their life work, he stands a master. Americans were among the first to recognize his prodigious talent in its immaturity, and Kubelik is happy to be able to return to the new world this season and give them the benefit of his perfected art. Since his second American tour

Kubelik has toured Europe again, appearing with his usual success in Germany, France, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. In Madrid, King Alfonso and Queen Victoria attended every concert, and by command had him play at the royal palace. Similar honors were conferred by the Portuguese king and queen at Lisbon. In Paris he played in the Théâtre des Champs Elysées to 8,000 persons. This continental tour was followed by a return to England, and it was impossible for the virtuous to comply with all the demands for engagements in England, Scotland and Ireland. His final recital at Queen's Hall, London, May 29, 1907, found the vast auditorium crowded to its utmost capacity, and the press was unanimous in praise of his work. This present summer he has played at the prominent French and English seaside resorts.

Kubelik will leave for this country about Nov. 1, his first concert being arranged for Sunday, Nov. 19, at the Hippodrome, Nov. 14 and 15. Concerts will also be given in all the prominent eastern and western cities, the northwest, the Pacific coast, Mexico, Cuba and the south, in all about 125 appearances.

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This year a greater success is looked for from the day, because in many places many have learned "how not to do it." Principally, says Mr. Stetzel, "the thing was accomplished through personal work, both by the pastor and the Christian workingmen who are interested in their fellows. Labor unions were visited, as well as shops. In the home, the store, the street, wherever men were met, there the meetings were talked up."—Literary Digest.

Frank Lator, the popular comedian of "Coming Thru' the Rye," exhibited a curious side to his character the other day, according to a story from New York. The large organization of which he is the principal member had assembled to "try on" the new costumes which have been provided for the forthcoming tour of the famous musical comedy. Everybody in the company went into ecstasies of delight over the beautiful wardrobe, which had been gotten up at great cost and which revealed an almost extravagant use of silks and satins and laces and a perfect harmony of brilliant colors. "The Gee-Gee" girls and the "Newport Belles" and "Bossie" with her white kid jacket and riding boots and everybody else seemed delighted. But funny little "Nott," the Tailor, who stood apart from the others, seemed disconsolate and utterly heartbroken as he gazed upon a brand new maroon colored fez and Turkish jacket elaborately embroidered in gold and a pair of bright green velvet Turkish trousers. After a few moments' silent contemplation of this new finery, Lator approached Manager Cork, of the company, and in a pleading voice said: "Mr. Cork, this is a very beautiful costume, but wouldn't you just as soon let me wear the old clothes I had last season?" I don't think I would feel happy without them. Just for old association's

parties, the great barrel jumpers, Fitzgerald and Gilday have a good singing and talking act; Dohler and Rogers, a sister team of singing and dancing soubrettes, have been making good all along the line. A new song illustrator, Ernest L. Shaw, tenor, will sing "Starlight" to the accompaniment of beautiful slides and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play the "Polish Dance," by X. Schauensee,

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presented in the very largest cities. It will be seen here with the same beautiful and massive production which distinguished its long run in the leading cities and will be presented by a company of 75 people, including one of the largest and best drilled choruses in America.

The local appearance of the great English actress, Miss Olga Nethersole, is set for Oct. 29. This important engagement is likely to attract much attention, the fame of the actress having already preceded her. Miss Nethersole enjoys not only a great reputation in this country, but her fame is now international, since through her recent exploits in Paris she has achieved a distinction not hitherto won by any English-speaking actress. In their profession, Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Miss Olga Nethersole stand shoulder to shoulder as preeminent, the fame of each extending to the same lands.

Sarah Truax, who has been spending her summer vacation at Lake Minnetonka, just outside St. Paul, Minn., returns to New York the latter part of this month to begin rehearsals of "The Spider's Web," the new play of John Hutchins, in which she will inaugurate her first starring tour at Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 16, under the direction of John Cort.

Brandon Hurst, one of the few leading Englishmen who have made a reputation in America, has been engaged for the leading male role in John Cort's production of "The Stronger Sex," in which Maude Fealy will begin her second year as a star. The premiere is scheduled for Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.

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OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR WILL YOU OPEN IT?

The long expected important announcement of the intentions of the C.P.R. about Alberni have at last been made public. The surveyors have about completed their labors, and actual construction work has commenced. It not only

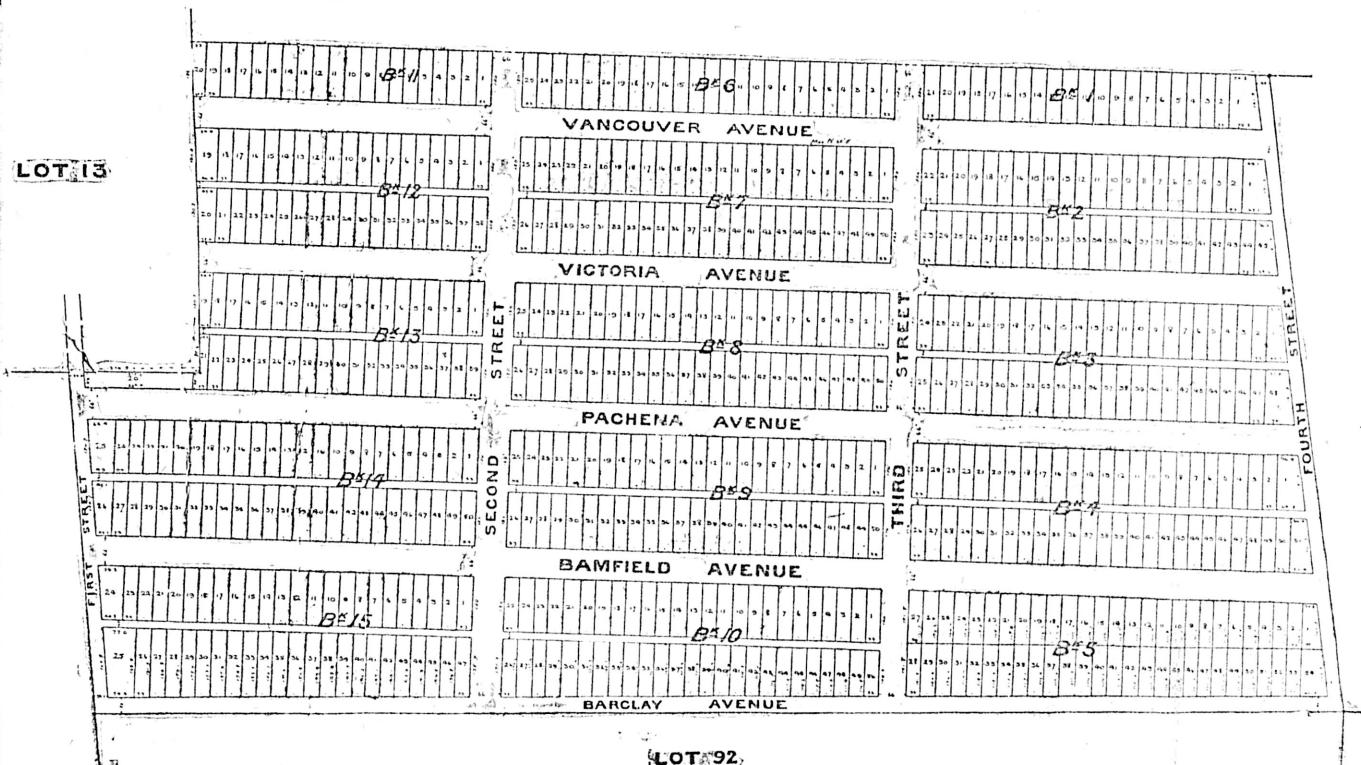
Foreshadows the Importance of

ALBERNI

As the Great Ocean Seaport City

Of the future, but also opens the way for legitimate investment in land that will double and treble and quadruple in value within the next few months. Already buyers are begging the lucky property

owners to sell, and are offering big prices but very few are selling.



Every lot is high, dry, and all good land, free from rock, and sloping towards the canal, with a magnificent view of the city and harbor. Lots are priced according to distance from city and desirability. They're all good, and the difference in price is only for the above reasons. No taxes for 1907. No interest on future payments. Sixteen foot lanes and sixty-six foot streets. Easy Payments. Lots close to waterfront, and close to lots that have been sold for \$1,500 each. Five per cent. discount for cash, and five per cent. discount to each buyer of four lots or more. Special discount for blocks or half blocks. All inside lots 33 x 120-feet. Corners larger.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 O'CLOCK. No lots sold before 10 a.m. Tuesday. Remember what Vancouver lots sold for, and what they are worth now. Ponder well on this chance and don't miss it. IT'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE. City buyers should pick out their lots from the above plan in advance, and save time at the office.

THERE WILL BE A BIG RUSH FOR LOTS, SO DON'T GET LEFT.

PRICES:

Block 1 to 5, inside lots, \$60 each, \$15 down and \$5 per month.
Block 1 to 5, Fourth St., corner lots, \$75 each, \$25 down, and \$10 per month.
Block 1 to 5, double corners, Third St., \$175 each, \$50 down and \$15 per month.
Block 8, 9, 10, inside lots, \$80 each, \$20 down and \$10 per month.
Block 8, 9, 10, double corners on Third, \$175, \$50 down and \$15 per month.
Block 8, 9, 10, double corners on Second \$225, \$75 down, \$15 per month.
Block 13, 14, 15, inside lots, \$100 each, \$30 down, \$10 per month.
Block 13, 14, 15, double corners on Second \$225, \$75 down, \$15 per month.
Block 14, Lot 25, \$200, \$100 down, and \$10 per month.
Block 14, Lots 26, 27, \$250 the two, \$100 down and \$15 per month.
Block 15, Lot 24, \$200, \$100 down, \$10 per month.
Block 15, Lot 25, \$250, \$100 down, \$15 per month.

**McCONNELL
&
TAYLOR**

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

(UPSTAIRS)

Sole Selling Agents

